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THE PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL THOUGHT IN 1912

References selected from the farm press, publications of the United States Department of Agriculture and farm organizations, Proceedings of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations and a few books relating to that period.

Compiled in Library

Secretary of Agriculture. Annual Report
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Proc. 1912



Agricultural Organizations

American Society of Equity of North America..... 9

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America..... 10-16

In 1912 the need for improved marketing facilities and practices and for greater attention to the business side of farming was widely recognized. It is significant that the first book on Farm management was in preparation by Dr. G. F. Warren and was published early in 1913 and that Dr. W. J. Spillman was engaged in writing on the subject and pleading for the recognition of it as an important part of the curriculum in agricultural colleges. Other subjects being discussed were cooperation among farmers especially in the field of marketing, education including the need for extension teaching and demonstration, and cost of living in relation to prices of farm products. Some other topics were equality for agriculture, granaries and warehouses, insurance, the danger of over production, the reduction of cotton acreage, and the special marketing problems of the major agricultural commodities such as grain, cotton, beef, wool, tobacco, etc. Myron P. and Enalls, R. Rural Credits..... 17-19

There was also widespread expression of the need for improved credit facilities for agriculture, which led to the creation of the American Commission to Investigate and Study Agricultural Credit and Cooperation which was sent to Europe in the spring of 1913. James C. First bills to establish a Bureau of Markets..... 20-37

The problem of conservation of natural resources including the conservation of the fertility of the soil by various means was much discussed also. The evils of tenancy were recognized and discussed, and there was a growing recognition of the fact that an improved quality of country life was essential. 38-49

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Compiled in January
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Increased
Food Supply
Economics
Work of Bureau of
Farm Demonstra-
tion Work
Education

Increase in food supply of the nation is attributed to the work of the Department and the state colleges of agriculture especially the Farm demonstration work in the Southern States. -p.9. quantity, value of agricultural commodities; national surplus, deficiency and consumption; farm wealth and labor; economic

Congress has ordered that this work which has proved so successful in the Southern States be extended to the Northern States. -p.9

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Farm Management
Work and its
Development into
County Agent
Work

The Office of Farm Management in the Bureau of Plant Industry is spoken of as having been created as a coordinating agency "to bring together and apply to the individual farm the results of many special lines of investigation." (p.142) The means of doing this were first bulletins and other publications which were not very successful; demonstration farms in the various communities as object lessons. This plan also fell short of what was expected. "Later the plan of placing in each county or local area agricultural agents whose services would be free to every farmer in the locality, has been established and is rapidly developing. At the last session of Congress \$300,000 was appropriated for this work. "There are now about 75 county agents in various parts of the country." -p.143.

Extension work has already been organized in more than 40 states under the agricultural colleges. -p.144.

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Bd. established
Aug. 20, 1912

Farm
Insurance

A study is being made of the subject of farm insurance especial attention being given to cooperative insurance associations. B.P.I. Rpt. 1912. p.439.

Tenant
Farming
Guarantee Act
Apr. 22, 1912

Tenant farming is being studied with special reference to the contract between owner and tenant. B.P.I. Rpt. 1912. p.439. U.S. of diseased nursery stock and insect pests but the spread of diseases of plants and insect pests from one state to another

Agricultural
Credit
Weeks

A study is in progress concerning agricultural credit in view of the possibility of legislation on the subject. This covers sources of credit, rates of interest and the possibility of cooperative associations to receive their own deposits for loaning to themselves. -p.25

Forestry Law
Mar. 1, 1911

navigable streams such lands to be organized with National Forests.

Types of
Farming

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Mentioned as making a general survey of agricultural conditions and accomplishments in the U. S. as to quantity, value of agricultural commodities; national surplus, deficiency and consumption; farm wealth and labor; economic achievement and agricultural progress. -p. 195.

The nation forgot its farmers in the general scheme of education of past years. "Congress is good to them." They are waking up and thinking for themselves. -p. 9.

Prices at the farm are generally profitable. -p. 11.

An investigation of the purchasing power of farm products made by the Bureau of Statistics is reported. "So much public interest has been evinced in this line of inquiry, bearing so closely upon the subject of the 'cost of living,' that it has been continued during the past two years." -pp. 94-95.

To prevent the importation of diseased nursery stock and insect pests.

An appropriation was made in 1912 to be expended by the Secy. of Agriculture and the Postmaster General to improve the condition of the roads used in rural delivery.

To prevent not only the importation into the U.S. of diseased nursery stock and insect pests but the spread of diseases of plants and insect pests from one state to another.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to examine, locate and recommend for purchase such lands as may be necessary for the regulation of the flow of navigable streams such lands to be organized with National Forests.

Marketing

Agricultural
Economics
Work of Bureau of
Statistics

Education

Prices on Farm

Prices of
Articles that
Farmers Buy

Fed. Horticultural
Bd. established
Aug. 20, 1912

Roads
1912

Plant
Quarantine Act
Aug. 20, 1912

Weeks
Forestry Law
Mar. 1, 1911

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Quarantine Act
Aug. 30, 1912
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Marketing

1932
 Bureau of
 Forests
 and
 Wildlife

"Marketing Farm Products.- A beginning has been made in the study of the methods used in different parts of the country in preparing farm products for market, the effect of these methods on prices received, methods used in transportation, methods of organization and conduct of cooperative marketing associations, the distribution of enterprises in their relation to market centers, the differences in prices received by the producer and those paid by the consumer, and the reasons for these differences."

Land

1932
 Bureau of
 Forests
 and
 Wildlife

"A comprehensive plan of land-classification work for the general determination of agricultural lands within the forests received my approval in April of the present year. Under this plan the land will be classified on the basis of full data with regard to all important factors. Questions relating to soil will be passed upon by specialists from the Bureau of Soils. In fact, a complete scientific determination will be made not only of the relative value of the land for field crops and for forest crops, but also of the relative value of different areas for farming, and of the kind of farming that will be most successful. To this work the entire department will contribute. The applicant for land will be able to learn not merely that he may settle in a certain place, but the relative value of all lands open and the crops and cultural methods which will utilise to best advantage any specific area. In this way I believe that the principle of putting every kind of land to its best use will be carried out more effectively than has ever been possible before and with greatest benefit to those who seek to make settlement in the forests." -p.64.

Marketing

Marketing from Production. - A beginning has been made in the study of the methods used in different parts of the country in preparing farm products for market. The effect of these methods on prices received, methods used in transportation, methods of preservation and control of competitive marketing associations, the distribution of enterprises in their relation to market outlets, the differences in prices received by the producer and those paid by the consumer, and the reasons for these differences.

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Forest Bureau in regard to the Department of the Interior

The Department of the Interior is the U.S. Department which has the general supervision of the land and forest resources of the country. It is the duty of the Department to see that the land and forest resources are properly managed and that the interests of the public are protected. The Department is also responsible for the conservation of the natural resources of the country and for the promotion of the general welfare of the people.

1912 ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS. PROCEEDINGS

50th Anniversary of Morrill Act

Stone, Winthrop E.

President's address reviewing the work of the state colleges of agriculture for the fifty years since passage of Morrill Act. Points out that the rapidly advancing Extension work of the U. S. Dept. of agriculture bids fair to encroach on the work of the state colleges and states flatly that "the Dept. should not undertake to deal with the individual farmer" and that it was unwise for it to continue its present tendencies in this direction.

Education

True, A. C.

Leved. I know of no agency that has done more to unite the "The Department is not content with distributing agricultural information, but goes further than this and directly promotes agricultural education throughout the United States. It does this because it believes that in the long run the permanent prosperity of our agriculture and the highest welfare of our rural people, as well as of the whole nation, will depend on the trained ability of our farmers and their families to make the best use of our lands and to maintain well organized rural communities."

Thompson, W. O.

for the uplifting and inspiration of the common people. "The experience and history of these colleges have brought industrial education to its rightful place in the esteem of the American people and have forced its recognition by all institutions for higher education...

"The influence of these colleges upon the government itself has had something to do with the cause of higher education. Everyone recognizes that for a hundred years we have had a progressive interpretation of the constitution under which we live and that the interpretation has tended steadily toward enlargement of the powers of government. This enlargement has chiefly been in the interest of the people. The old theory of limiting the government to police powers only has been found inadequate to the needs of a great people.

"The public welfare clause of our constitution and other portions, have been generously interpreted in order to justify

50th Anniversary of
Morrill Act

Education

Stans, Anthony W.

Trus, A. G.

Thompson, W. G.

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the government's participation in many activities looking to the development of the people and the maintenance of our resources. The fact that government has become more humane, more beneficent, and almost philanthropic in many of its activities, is probably due to the humanizing influences of the educational activities supported and stimulated by the government.

"I am disposed therefore to believe that the government's entrance into the cause of education has resulted in making it more humane, more just, less to be feared and more to be loved. I know of no agency that has done more to unite the North and the South, the East and the West, in a bond of common patriotism than the activities of the government arising out of the organization of the Department of Agriculture, the land grant colleges and the experiment stations.

"The semi-centennial and the quarto-centennial of these institutions seem, therefore, an appropriate time to express our appreciation of what these institutions have been, of what they are becoming, of what they have done, and to renew our patriotic devotion to the agencies that have done so much for the uplifting and inspiration of the common people." -pp. 93,94.

Extension
Work

Mumford, F. B.

Experiment
Stations

"The state institution is directly responsible to the people whom it serves. No state institution could hope to continue this work for a very long time unless in the minds of the people, the results justified its continuance. The Federal Department is not directly responsible to the people and it would be possible for the county agent plan to go on even if the people themselves were generally of the opinion that it was a failure. Many persons receive annual donations of free seeds from the Government in spite of the fact that everybody except the members of Congress decided long ago that such distribution was a waste of public funds. If the distribution of county agents by Congress should reach the same stage as that now occupied by the free seed project, their committees and the good coin of the world.

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Mumford, V. D.

Extension
Work

it would be most serious. It is not impossible to believe that a somewhat similar condition might arise from the zeal of congressmen to do something for their agricultural constituents through the county agent plan.

"In my judgment one of the chief objects of this type of extension service should be to help farmers to help themselves. This desirable result will not be attained by distributing free seeds, free lectures or free demonstrations. If the county agent plan is worth doing, the farmer himself will be willing to go down into his own pocket for its support. If it is of so little value that it must be given free in order to make it succeed, then it ought to fail...

"In my judgment extension teaching is a function of the state college. Ultimately the extension service organized for the betterment of agriculture should emanate from the state institution. In the beginning of this work in the majority of states cooperation is probably desirable. Such cooperation will insure larger revenues, and thus make it possible to meet the insistent demands for such service. It ought to stimulate state aid for this project. Cooperative agreements should leave the states free to develop farm management work to the fullest extent and should not have the effect of discouraging local initiative. It is also my opinion that no plan of cooperation should be devised which shall have for its purpose the location of county agents free of cost to the county." -pp.137-138.

Experiment
Stations

White, H. C.

"We celebrate today the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the history of the American agricultural experiment stations... It cannot be claimed that all of them have yet reached the proper standard of effectiveness, in organization, in direction, in quality of effort, in value of production. But I think it may be truly said that in the consciousness of the greater number of those connected with them a proper and effective type has been evolved to which all must conform to be worthy the respect of their fellows, the confidence of their communities and the good opinion of the world...

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White, H. C.

Experiment
Station

Spillman, W. J.

Publications

"The experiment station is no model farm to exhibit the maximum possibilities of agricultural production. It is no demonstration plot to illustrate the processes of an art. It is no teaching institution and is educational only in so far as it is a training school for investigators and searchers after Nature's hidden truths, and that it compels the thought of the community in which it exists to the acknowledgment of the need for rigorous and patient determination of the truths which may find application in their practice...

"The first quarter-century of the existence of the experiment stations has been a period of organization and preparation for this great service. We may hope that in the years immediately to come the service may be untrammelled, full and free. Strong, earnest, honest men and ample means will be needed for the task, and both should be provided without stint. Intellectual ability of the highest order will be required and the training of the colleges and stations should look to contentment with nothing less. College authorities, directors, administrators, and all patriotic citizens should hold aloft the ideal of the station in their communities and, by wise and tactful persuasion, bring public opinion in the several states to appreciation of the station's real worth and purposes; to willing provision for financial needs; to respect for the quiet, unostentatious labor of the investigator, and to faith, possessed in patience, in the supreme value of the acquisitions which are sought. For, with the station, stands or falls our economic progress.

"And yet a greater service may the station render to the state. Among all the public institutions, it should stand pre-eminently to illustrate the persistent, unwavering search for truth. No small asset this for a righteous and freedom-loving people. No minor department this of a great collegiate institution. For it is the search after truth that is the basis of moral training and it is the possession of truth that alone shall make us free." -pp.85,86.

"The government action is no more than to exhibit the maximum possibilities of educational production. It is no demonstration of what is possible in the process of an act. It is no technical institution and is educational only in as far as it is a training school for investigators and workers after Nature's hidden truths, and that it contains the germ of the community in which it exists to the advancement of the need for rigorous and patient determination of the truth which may find application in their practices..."

"The first necessary condition of the existence of the scientific method has been a period of organization and preparation for this great act. We may hope that in the years immediately to come the service may be unimpeded, full and free. Strong, earnest, honest men and women must be needed for the task, and that should be provided without stint. Intellectual ability of the highest order will be required and the training of the colleges and students should look to cooperation with scientific facts. College authorities, administrators, and all scientific citizens should hold aloft the hand of the student in their communities and, by wise and careful supervision, bring public opinion in the several states to recognition of the nation's real worth and resources; to willing provision for financial needs; to respect for the quiet, unobtrusive labor of the investigator, and to faith in the progress of science, in the humane value of the scientific method which we suggest. For, with the nation, stands or falls our scientific progress."

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—pp. 22, 23.

that a scientific and the good of the world.

**Farm
Management**

Spillman, W. J.

Discussion of the principles of farm management, cooperation in marketing and buying and the relation of these new subjects to rural economics which was said to include farm management, agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Publications

Various papers on the need of popular editions of bulletins and the use of newspapers to reach farmers.

Indianapolis, Indiana, National Society of Public Health, 1917. 100 pages. 10c.

Controlled marketing by the farmer is the key to the solution of the farm problem.

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200
100
100
100

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY ON NORTH AMERICA. The Crop Rich Money Poor Farmer.
Indianapolis, Indiana, Vermont, Society of Equity, 1911, 1912, 1913.

Marketing

problem.

Controlled marketing by the farmer is the key to the solution of the farm

Marketing problem on the basis of popular education of the
and the use of the word "marketing" in the sense of the word "marketing".

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FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA. The Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America: What It Is and What It Is Doing; With An Appendix, Containing... Topics For Discussion in Local Unions. March, 1912. Texarkana, The Four States Press, 1912. 51pp.

Discussion
Topics

Questions suggested by the
National Convention for
the next twelve months.

Some of the topics are as follows: Economics: Who is responsible for the high cost of living?; What effect does gambling in farm products have on prices?; Volume of money?; Will a parcels post benefit the farmer; if so, how shall we proceed to secure it?; Does supply and demand govern the price of farm products?; What per cent of the taxes do the farmers pay? Can there be an over-production of farm products?; Conservation of timber, water power and soil. Civics: What effect will Asiatic immigration have on the future of this country?; Rural Problems: Benefits of good roads - how to get them; What can be done to keep the boys and girls on the farm?; Evils of tenantry: what does the Union offer the tenant?; Business: Co-operation and its results. 2. Best methods of marketing crops. 3. Farmers' warehouses, elevators, tobacco pricing house; what they stand for. 4. Value of cottonseed and by-products. Propriety of a bureau of information as to acreage of farm products, amount of live stock on farm, estimates of normal demand for each product and the country consuming each, with cost of transportation. Domestic: Importance of each farmer keeping tab on his business and occasionally taking an inventory; How can I manage to adopt the cash system? Cost of credit system. - pp.46-48.

Cooperation

Address of the
President - 1912-13.

The following are some of the questions suggested by the National Convention for the next twelve months. They are suggested for the purpose of giving the local unions a basis for discussion and action. They are not intended to be a complete list of all the questions that should be considered by the local unions. They are only a few of the most important ones. The local unions should consider all the questions that are suggested by the National Convention and should also consider all the other questions that are suggested by the local unions themselves. The local unions should also consider all the questions that are suggested by the National Convention and should also consider all the other questions that are suggested by the local unions themselves. The local unions should also consider all the questions that are suggested by the National Convention and should also consider all the other questions that are suggested by the local unions themselves.

YARNER, EDWARD; WILLIAM W. COOPERATIVE. THE YARNER'S EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE
Union of America; what it is and what it is doing; with an appendix, containing... topics for
discussion in local unions. New York, 1912. 121 p. 1212. 1212.

Some of the topics are as follows: Domestic: What is the
value for the home of livestock? What effect does handling
in large quantities have on prices? Volume of money; will a
person's cost benefit the farmer? If so, how shall we proceed
to secure it? Local unions and demand covers the price of
farm products; what part of the farmer's loss is the farmer's
loss? Can there be an over-valuation of farm products? Con-
servative of timber, water power and soil. Living: What ef-
fect will scientific farming have on the future of this
country? Rural Planning: Benefits of good roads - how to
get them; what can be done to keep the boys and girls on the
farm? Wills of Germany: What does the Union offer the
farmer? Insurance: Co-operation and its results. 2. Best
methods of marketing crops. 3. Farmer's warehouses, elevators,
tobacco pricing houses; what they stand for. 4. Value of
cottonseed and by-products. Propriety of a Bureau of Inter-
tion as to storage of farm products, amount of live stock
on farm, estimates of normal demand for each product and the
country consuming each, with cost of transportation.
Domestic: Importance of each farmer keeping up on his work-
news and occasionally taking an inventory; how can I manage
to adapt the cash system? Cost of credit system. - pp. 121-122.

Questions suggested by the
National Association for
the next twelve months.

Discussion
Topics

FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA.
MINUTES OF THE 8th ANNUAL MEETING... SEPT. 3, 4, and 5, 1912.

1912

Agricultural
Credit

Report of the Committee
on rural credits

"The credit systems of Europe are in the main intended to aid in production; in adapting a credit system to the farmers of the United States, we think it preferable to adapt it to marketing as well as production...

"A form of rural credits adapted to American farm life is the greatest need of the American farmer. This is an economic problem that demands solution at the hands of American statesmanship, and the farmer should do his share in evolving a system adequate to the demand." -p. 48.

Cooperation

Barrett, Charles S.
Address of the
President -pp. 9-17

"An issue that it seems especially my duty to impress upon you, and for you to impress upon the hundreds of thousands of farmers you represent, is that the age in which we live is essentially one of readjustment and progress...

"In this great era of readjustment that has already been some years in progress, the farmer cannot afford to be an exception from the standpoint of organization...

"The only manner in which the farmer can get his share of pie in this country is through Organization, not namby-pamby organization, but intelligent, aggressive organization. The following

"A large percentage of the low prices received in the past has been due to the fact that until lately we marketed our products, not as business men, but as school boys. We did not study underlying conditions. We still fail, here and there, to realize that agriculture is about the most serious vocation in the land, and that it should be taken as such...

"We have been talking all these years about co-operating to the end of marketing our products in an orderly manner. The opportunity is today before us,

Discussion
Topics

Report of the Committee
on topics

MINUTES OF THE 24th ANNUAL MEETING... SEPT. 3, 4, and 5, 1933.
FARMERS' INTERNATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA

1933

Report of the Committee
on rural credits

Agribusiness
Credits

Cooperation

Barrett, Charles S.
Address of the
President - pp. 9-12

"The credit systems of Europe are in the main intended to aid in production; in extending a credit system to the farmers of a United States, we would be providing a credit system as well as a production system... A form of credit system adapted to American farm life is the greatest need of the American farmer. This is an economic problem that demands solution at the hands of American statesmanship, and the farmer should do his share in evolving a system adapted to the demand." - p. 13.

"An issue that is more especially my duty to present upon your, and for you to present upon the members of the Committee of Farmers' Representatives, is that the way in which we live is essentially one of responsibility and progress... In this great era of readjustment that has lately been some years in progress, the farmer cannot afford to be an exception from the standpoint of organization... The only manner in which the farmer can get his share of his in this country is through organization, not haphazard organization, but intelligent, aggressive organization..."

"A large percentage of the low prices received in the past has been due to the fact that until lately we marketed our products, not as business men, but as school boys. We did not study underlying conditions. We still feel, here and there, to realize that agriculture is about the most serious vocation in the land, and that it should be taken as such..."

"We have been talking all these years about co-operating to the end of marketing our products in an orderly manner. The opportunity is today before us,

Cotton

Report of the Committee
on great^{er} consumption
of cotton

Report of Committee on
minimum price for
short staple cotton

Discussion
Topics

Report of the Committee
on topics

and it is our duty to those who have labored hard in our interests, as well as to ourselves, to avail ourselves of it, and without reservation, when we agree to support such machinery. In this connection, it is encouraging to note the progress of the National Warehouse Company, nationalized from the Farmers' Warehouse Company, of Mississippi, upon the authority of your last convention." pp. 10, 12, 15, 16.

After citing the work done by a committee of the Farmers' Union from Texas in promoting the use of cotton bags and cotton rope, this committee recommends that active work should be continued along these lines in order to increase the demand for cotton

The report states "We believe that present conditions are such that growers cannot produce upland cotton profitably for less than fifteen cents per pound; therefore, we recommend that the minimum price for upland cotton be fixed at fifteen cents for middling grade, and we urge upon all producers of the same, the importance of holding the present crop for the price above named, and we call on the merchants and bankers to aid in securing this price." -pp. 35-36.

Some of the topics suggested for discussion at local meetings are the following:

"What can farmers do towards systematic marketing to increase their prosperity?

"Would it be wise for the government to fix the price of farm products?...

"To what extent are middlemen necessary in the distribution of farm products?...

"What effect has corporate ownership of land in America?...

"Are the people in America powerless to control trusts? If so, why?...

and it is not only so those who have labored hard in our
interests, as well as to ourselves, to avoid ourselves
of it, and without reservation, then we agree to support
such machinery. In this connection, it is encouraging
to note the progress of the National Farmers' Congress,
Nationalized from the Farmers' National Congress, of
Hawaii, it, upon the authority of your last communication.

After citing the work done by a committee of the
Farmers' National Congress in connection with the
action upon the cotton issue, this committee recommends
that action with should be continued about these lines
in order to increase the demand for cotton.

The report states "The relative that present conditions
are such that there cannot be any more cotton
production for less than fifteen cents per pound; there-
fore, we recommend that the minimum price for cotton
be fixed at fifteen cents per hundred pounds, and
we urge upon all producers of the same, the importance
of holding the present crop for the same price.
and we call on the merchants and bankers to aid in
securing this price." - pp. 25-26.

Some of the topics suggested for discussion at local
meetings are the following:
"What can farmers do towards systematic marketing to
increase their prosperity?
"Would it be wise for the government to fix the price
of farm products?... not really necessary in the
"To what extent are middlemen necessary in the
distribution of farm products?...
"What effect has corporate ownership of land in
America?
"Are the people in America powerful to control
trading? If so, why?...

Report of the Committee
on Great Depression
of Cotton

Report of Committee on
Minimum Price for
Short Staple Cotton

Report of the Committee
on Topics

Discussion
Topics

- "The propriety of a system of taxation on the farmer."
- "Is it practical for our government to protect its cotton and tobacco industry by government control?"
- "What community of interest has the farm and town?..."
- "How can the American farmer secure the establishment of a rural banking system that will furnish him money at as low a rate of interest as the commercial interest?"
- "What is the best system of crop rotation for the improvement of our soils?..."
- "Are the farmers an asset of the banks or banks an asset of the farmers?"
- "The need of conservation of our natural resources."
- "The need of bonded warehouses and elevators..."
- "Are your boys and girls on the farm because of its attractions and possibilities, or because they are unfitted for other positions?"
- "Who controls the volume of money?"
- "Are there any trusts that are beneficial to the people? by the people?"
- "What position does the farmer occupy in relation to the high cost of living?..."
- "How may the public school houses be used as social centers?..."
- "The importance of the Boys' Corn Club work, Domestic Science work, Girls' Tomato Clubs and Farm Demonstration work by leader."
- "The advantage of local taxation in public education."
- "What is the best method of promoting civic pride in your community?..."
- "The need of rural libraries in our public schools."
- "Will representation in proportion to occupation be beneficial to our government?"
- "If capital has seen the wisdom of co-operation, why not the farmers? by the people?"
- "Why couldn't the government appropriate money to improve our roads?..."
- "What other community of interest should be established?"

"Is it practical for our government to direct the
action and tobacco industry by government authority?
"The community of interest has the farm and home...
"Now our American farmer needs the assistance
of a total banking system that will furnish him
money at as low a rate of interest as the commercial
banks.
"What is the best system of crop rotation for the
improvement of our soil?
"Are the farmers in need of the farm or home in
need of the farmer?
"The need of conservation of our natural resources.
"The need of bonded warehouses and elevators...
"Are your boys and girls on the farm because of the
attractions and possibilities, or because they are
undisciplined for a new generation?
"Who controls the value of money?
"Are there any trusts that are beneficial to the
people?
"What position does the farmer occupy in relation to
the high cost of living...
"How can the public school houses be used as social
centers?
"The importance of the boy's town club work, domestic
science work, girls' towns, clubs and farm demonstra-
tion work...
"The advantage of local taxation in public education.
"What is the best method of promoting civic life
in your community...
"The need of rural libraries in our public schools.
"Will representation in proportion to population be
beneficial to our government?
"If capital has seen the wisdom of co-operation,
why not the farmer?
"Why couldn't the government appropriate money to
improve our roads..."

Report of the Committee
on the
Farm

Report of the Committee
on the
Farm

Report of the Committee
on the
Farm

Legislation

Report of the Committee
on legislation
pp.31-33

"The propriety of a Bureau of Information as to amount of acreage of farm products, also amount of live stock on the farm.

"What effect has foreign immigration upon the future of the American people?

"What effect has gambling in farm products upon the prices?

"Which is the best policy for public improvements - direct taxation or bond issues?...

"What effect will proper marketing facilities have upon the volume of production?

"Is the crop lien beneficial or detrimental to the welfare of the farmer?" -pp.53-55.

"That the Constitution of the United States be amended as follows:

"(1) Abolish the Electoral College and elect the President by direct vote of the people.

"(2) That the United States Supreme Court Judges be elected by the people for a term of years.

"(3) That United States Senators be elected by the electors of the several States. We recommend an income tax law, and a graduated inheritance tax law."

Other demands are:

"(5) That the banking laws shall be in the interest of and for the protection of the money borrower as well as the money lender.

"(6) That the power to control the volume of currency is conferred by the Constitution on Congress and should not be delegated to individuals or corporations as is now done through the National banks.

"(7) That the God-given natural resources such as iron ore, coal, petroleum, phosphate beds and water powers, should be reclaimed by the government and held for the benefit of the people.

"(8) That it should be the policy of the government to aid and protect the people in becoming home-owners. That alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

"The principle of a system of taxation as to amount
of savings of farm products, also amount of live stock
on the farm.
"What effect has foreign trade upon the future
of the American people?
"What effect has farming in farm products upon the
present?
"Which is the best policy for public improvements -
direct taxation or bond issues?
"What effect will proper marketing facilities have
upon the volume of production?
"Is the crop lien beneficial or detrimental to the
welfare of the farmer?" pp. 22-25.

"What the Constitution of the United States has amended
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"(2) That the United States Supreme Court judges be
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"(3) That United States Senators be elected by the
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now done through the National banks.
"(6) That the God-given natural resources such as
iron ore, coal, petroleum, phosphate beds and water
powers, should be reclaimed by the government and held
for the benefit of the people.
"(7) That it should be the policy of the government
to aid and protect the people in becoming home-owners.
That alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

Report of the Committee
on Legislation
pp. 21-22

Legislation

Warehouses
and Granaries

Report of the Committee
on crop marketing

-15-

"(9) That corporations should not be permitted to own more land than is actually needed in the conduct of their business, and not at all for farming purposes.

"(10) That individual ownership of land should be restricted by graduated rates of taxes and absentee land taxes.

"(11) That a parcels express be conducted by the government at cost, for the people.

"(12) That exorbitant and discriminating transportation rates should not be allowed...

"(13) That public free schools should be conducted not less than 6 months each year, and elementary agriculture and domestic science shall be taught.

"(14) That county agricultural High Schools should be established in every county where practicable.

"(15) That our A. and M. Colleges shall provide a course in co-operative marketing and distribution.

"(16) That we heartily endorse all pending legislation in Congress to promote vocational education.

"(17) That we urge the national government to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the producers of tobacco from Trusts and foreign government^{al} oppression."

"Your Committee on Marketing Crops beg to report that, whereas, the farmers of these United States have no complete system of marketing their crops, but are forced to patronize a system operated by others...

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we use every means at our command to organize sufficient capital (the influence that controls commerce) to take care of this temporary surplus and put it in barns, graneries and warehouses and keep it until such time that demand calls for it. We recommend that separate corporations be organized to handle the various crops grown in the different sections of our country, but that no two corporations be organized to handle the same commodity.

"(9) That corporations should not be permitted to own more land than is actually needed in the conduct of their business, and not at all for speculative purposes."
"(10) That individual ownership of land should be restricted by graduated rates of taxes and otherwise land laws."
"(11) That a general express be conducted by the Government at cost, for the people."
"(12) That excessive and discriminating transportation rates should not be allowed..."
"(13) That public free schools should be conducted not less than 6 months each year, and elementary agriculture and domestic sciences shall be taught."
"(14) That county agricultural high schools should be established in every county where practicable."
"(15) That our A. and M. Colleges shall provide a course in co-operative marketing and distribution."
"(16) That we heartily endorse all pending legislation in Congress to promote vocational education."
"(17) That we urge the national government to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the producers of crops from insects and foreign government competition."
"Your Committee on Marketing Groups beg to report that, first, the farmers of these United States have no co-operative system of marketing their crops, but are forced to determine a system dictated by others..."
"Therefore, as it resolved, that we use every means at our command to organize efficient central (the influence that co-operative movements) to take care of this temporary surplus and put it in barge, airplane and warehouse and keep it until such time that demand calls for it. We recommend that co-operative corporations be organized to handle the various crops grown in the different sections of our country, but that no two corporations be organized to handle the same commodity. Ownership of land should be restricted."

Report of the Committee
on crop marketing

March 1934
and distributed

Report of the committee
on foreign relations

We earnestly recommend that the various crops be marketed as slowly as possible under the present system, for in this way the price received will be greater, because every bale of cotton, or bushel of grain, kept off the market necessarily reduces the surplus and raises the price; and every bale, or bushel, forced on the market swells the surplus and reduces the price.

"We further recommend that cotton, grain, tobacco broom corn and other staple crops be put in warehouses and that every effort be used to secure money on such stored crops, thereby enabling the farmer to lengthen the selling period as much as possible, and that we all with one accord lend our strength to the building of a system of our own which will abolish speculation by regulating the supply to demand and thereby control the price of all staple farm products." -pp.40,41-42.

report, but to confine ourselves to the question of foreign and rural credits, which is just now attracting much attention in this country.

The Committee recommends that the National Grange be authorized to send a commission to Europe to study rural credits and land reclamation, and to be authorized to appoint on the committee.

will, should, the American movement, which is being carried on by the farmers of the United States, be still upon the statute books and not be regarded as a thing of the past and thus forgotten, therefore, we do

respectfully ask the present Congress to amend the act, so that the National Grange may be authorized to

We earnestly recommend that the various groups be notified as early as possible under the present system, for in this way the price received will be greater, because every sale of cotton, or wheat or grain, does not wait until the market is flooded with the various and various the price and the price of the market is flooded with the price.

"A further recommendation that cotton, grain, tobacco, broom corn and other crops be put in warehouses and that every effort be made to secure money on such stored crops, thereby enabling the farmer to liquidate the selling period as much as possible, and that we all also one and all our attention to the building of a system of our own which will stabilize agriculture by regulating the supply to demand and thereby control the price of all staple farm products." - 12-10-40.

Report of the 2nd meeting
of the 1st session

1940-1941

NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. Journal of Proceedings... 46th Annual Session... 1912. Springfield, Ohio, The Springfield Publishing Co., 1912.

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N21

Agricultural
Credit

Report of the committee
on foreign relations

and vegetables are dependable upon international trade.
"Throughout all the years of the past the United States has been producing a large surplus of agricultural commodities, which have found their way into the outside markets of the world. This fact alone has given the studies, investigations and recommendations of the Committee on Foreign Relations considerable importance to this body and to the agriculture of the country generally. From this time forward the indications are that the United States will produce less and less of an agricultural surplus until our consumption will overtake our production. When that time comes our people will become more interested in foreign commercial relations than they have ever been before. Even now they are interested in the import as well as the export trade, and they cannot be too well informed upon every question that affects our foreign trade relations. It is not our purpose to discuss our foreign trade relations in this report, but to confine ourselves to the question of foreign and rural credits, which is just now attracting such widespread attention in this country." - p.124.

The Committee recommends that the National Grange endorse the plan to send a commission to Europe to study rural credits and make recommendations as to suitable persons for appointment on the commission.

Canadian
Reciprocity

Resolution Adopted,

"(1) WHEREAS, The Canadian reciprocity treaty, which is unjust and unfair to the farmers of the United States, is still upon the statute books and may be accepted by Canada at any time and become operative, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the National Grange at this session, respectfully ask the present Congress to amend the treaty, so as to be fair to the farmer, or repeal it." - p.155.

Legislation

Wilson, Oliver. Worthy
Member's Address,
pp.10-17.

Further railroad and express regulations; International peace. The House will propose the establishment of a central United States Bank; Amendment of the constitution for the purpose of instituting voting; - p.16.

These items are also covered in the Report of the legislative committee pp.125-128.

Report of the committee
on foreign relations

Agreement
Credits

"Throughout all the years of the past the United States has been producing a large surplus of agricultural commodities, which have found their way into the outside markets of the world. This fact alone has given the United States a position and recommendations of the Committee on Foreign Relations considerable importance to this body and to the relations of the country generally. From this time forward the indications are that the United States will produce large and large of an agricultural surplus until our consumption will overtake our production. When that time comes our people will become more interested in foreign commercial relations than they have ever been before. Even now they are interested in the import as well as the export trade, and they cannot be too well informed upon every question that affects our foreign trade relations. It is not our purpose to discuss our foreign trade relations in this report, but to confine ourselves to the question of foreign and rural credits, which is just now attracting much widespread attention in this country." - p. 124.

The Committee recommends that the National Grange endorse the plan to send a commission to Europe to study rural credits and make recommendations as to suitable persons for appointment on the commission.

(Resolution adopted)

Canadian
Reciprocity

"(1) WHEREAS, The Canadian reciprocity treaty, which is unjust and unfair to the farmers of the United States, is still upon the statute books and may be accepted by Canada at any time and become operative, therefore, be it
RESOLVED, That the National Grange at this session, respectfully ask the present Congress to amend the treaty, so as to be fair to the farmer, or repeal it." - p. 125.

4
N21

Crop Reports

Recommendation to
Legislative Committee;

"WHEREAS, The growth and development of all grains, fruits and vegetables are dependable upon temperature and rainfall conditions, and

"WHEREAS, Any crop reports which fail to include specific data regarding climatological conditions are incomplete and inefficient, be it that be

"RESOLVED, That the crop reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture should be vested in the Weather Bureau." - p.156.

Further recommendations are made as to the character of the reports. believe that the weather should be as accurate as possible and shall not cover more than the difference between the end of

"Your committee desires to reaffirm the position of the National Grange in its stand for the conservation of the forests and other natural resources of the nation.

"We deplore the great waste in present methods of handling the products of the forest, and believe that this waste will continue till the lumber companies themselves find that it pays to employ other methods.

"Organized co-operation between nation, state and county for the prevention of forest fires should be encouraged and perfected, to better protect forests and the lives and property of settlers. When the

"Cut over and burned over land that is more valuable for forestry than for agriculture should be replanted.

"We recommend that the Federal Government locate army camps throughout the National Forest Reserves for the accommodation of a patrol system; this patrol to be drawn from the standing army, with little additional expense." -pp.145-146.

Further, we mean, to mark out with justice to each

"Some of the important measures the Grange favors are: Federal aid for road improvement; Conservation of our natural resources; A just and equitable system of co-operation; Effective railroad and express regulation; International peace. The Grange still opposes: Ship subsidies; A Central United States Bank; Amendment of the oleomargarine law in the interest of imitation butter." - p.16.

These items are also covered in the Report of the Legislative Committee pp.150-152.

Forestry

Report of Committee
on forestry

Legislation

Wilson, Oliver. Worthy
Master's Address,
pp.10-17.

Needs of the farmer

Report of the Committee on agriculture

"...Better prospects are now in sight for greater opportunities for success for the young farmer, but two things are absolutely necessary.

"First, a scientific agricultural education; and second, better remuneration for his efforts. Such an education becomes imperative that he may know how to increase the average production per acre; that he may understand the methods required to reclaim exhausted land and make swamps and desert areas fertile." - p.154.

Tariff

Report of Committee on Taxation

"We believe that the tariff should be so regulated that it shall net cover more than the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, and if we are to have free trade for one, we should have free trade for all. And further, that when the manufacture or sale of any article becomes monopolized, that the tariff be removed from such article." - p.185.

Taxation

Report of Committee on Taxation

"The question of taxation, when all its ramifications are considered, is the most complicated with which organized society has to deal. It is a moral no less than a fiscal question; it dominates the realm of politics; it is the economic problem that up to this time, so far as actual experience goes, has defied solution; it is the foundation of happiness or disorder, according as it is just or unjust in its operations. Therefore, every man, woman and child in the nation and in the world is directly interested in the question of taxation, and must be profoundly affected by the success or failure of any plan of levying or collecting taxes - failure, we mean, to work out with justice to each member of society. " - p.179.

The United States Senate. The Senate reading room for a national committee on farm finance.

Describes the conference on farm finance held at Washington, D.C., 1912.

Needs of the
Farmer

Report of the Committee
on Agriculture

Tariff

Report of Committee
on Tariff

Taxation

Report of Committee
on Taxation

"...Better prospects are now in sight for greater opportunity for farmers for the young farmer, but two things are absolutely necessary. First, a scientific agricultural education; and second, better remuneration for his efforts. When an education does come imperative that he may know how to increase the average production per acre; that he may understand the methods required to reclaim exhausted land and make swamps and deserts green fertile." - p.154.

"We believe that the tariff should be so regulated that it shall not cover more than the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, and if we are to have free trade for all, we should have free trade for all. And further, that when the manufacture or sale of any article becomes monopolized, that the tariff be removed from such article." - p.155.

"The question of taxation, when all its ramifications are considered, is the most complicated with which organized society has to deal. It is a matter no less than a fiscal question; it dominates the realm of politics; it is the economic problem that up to this time, so far as actual operations are concerned, has defied solution; it is the foundation of the modern state, as it is the basis of all its operations. Therefore, every man, woman and child in the nation and in the world is directly interested in the question of taxation, and must be profoundly affected by the success or failure of any plan of levying or collecting taxes - failure, we mean, to work out with justice to each member of society." - p.156.

"The question of taxation is a matter of the highest importance, and one which has attracted the attention of the statesmen of all ages. It is a subject which has been discussed by the philosophers of all nations, and has been the subject of the most elaborate theories. The question of taxation is a matter of the highest importance, and one which has attracted the attention of the statesmen of all ages. It is a subject which has been discussed by the philosophers of all nations, and has been the subject of the most elaborate theories. The question of taxation is a matter of the highest importance, and one which has attracted the attention of the statesmen of all ages. It is a subject which has been discussed by the philosophers of all nations, and has been the subject of the most elaborate theories." - p.157.

1912

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, V. 89, 90. - Editor, Charles W. Burkett.

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Agricultural Credit	A National commission on farm finance. v.89, p. 166.	Advocates such a commission and shows the need for it.
"	Farm loans. Why they are sometimes difficult to secure. v. 89, p.206.	
"	Local banks favor local needs. v. 89, p. 242.	The passage of the Federal Farm Loan Act will be a great boon to the farmer.
"	Farm finance commission favored. v. 89, p.276.	Thinks that the banking system of the country should be better adapted to rural needs.
"	Rural banking and co-operation. v. 89, p.278.	"The farmers of America are a unit in demanding prompt enactment by congress of the Gronna resolution...authorizing the president" to appoint such a commission.
"	National commission on farm finance. v. 89, p.380.	"The campaign for better farm finance, originated by this magazine, touches the most vital spot of farm life in this country."
"	Financing the farm. v.89,p.484.	Lists as a forward step the fact that the Finance Committee reported out favorably to the United States Senate, the Gronna resolution for a national commission on farm finance.
"	Progress in farm finance. v.89, p. 518.	Describes the conference on co-operative farm finance held at Nashville, Tenn.
"	Co-operative rural credits within reach. v.89, p.548.	

Subject	Editorial and Articles	Notes
Agricultural Credit	A National Commission on Farm Finance. v. 80, p. 188.	Advocates such a commission and shows the need for it.
"	Farm Finance. Why they are some- times difficult to secure. v. 80, p. 308.	
"	Local banks favor local needs. v. 80, p. 348.	
"	Farm finance commission favored. v. 80, p. 378.	
"	Local banks and co-operation. v. 80, p. 498.	Thinks that the banking system of the country should be better adapted to rural needs.
"	National commission on farm finance. v. 80, p. 508.	"The farmers of America are a unit in their demand for credit... and the president's commission... is a commendable one."
"	Review of the farm. v. 80, p. 604.	"The campaign for better farm finance, originated by this magazine, touches the most vital spot of farm life in this country."
"	Progress in farm finance. v. 80, p. 628.	Lists as a forward step the fact that the Finance Committee reported and favorably to the United States Senate, the House resolution for a national commission on farm finance.
"	Co-operative rural credit within reach. v. 80, p. 708.	Describes the conference on co-operative farm finance held at Nashville, Tenn.

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Agricultural Credit (Cont'd)	Farmers will find out the situation for themselves. v. 89, p.578.	"A select committee of two farmers from each state may sail for Europe June 15 to make a personal study of co-operative farm finance as practiced in those countries."
"	Farmers and the banks. v.89, p.656.	
"	Another victory scored. v.89, p.678.	The passage of the Gronna resolution providing for a national commission on farm finance by the United States Senate.
"	Better credits for farmers. Banking for farmers. v.89, p.704.	"Keen interest is being taken by farmers generally in the widespread efforts now being made to apply to the needs of American farmers the system of co-operative farm finance that has been so successful in Europe."
"	Great field of usefulness. v.89, p.742.	The Gronna resolution providing for a national commission on farm finance.
"	How bankers may help. v.89, p.742.	Bankers may help by loaning money to farmers upon reasonable terms of interest and repayment.
"	Farm finance commission abroad. v.90, p.10.	
"	Banking reform. v.90, p.88.	
"	Progress in finance and co-operation. Work of the Orange Judd Commissioner abroad - Other agencies taking hold... v. 90, p. 148.	

Subject	Reference and Citation	Notes
Agribusiness (Cont'd)	How can we find out the situation for ourselves. v. 82, p. 378.	"A select committee of two farmers from each state was sent for business in 1910 to make a personal study of agribusiness from finance as practiced in these countries."
"	Finance and the people. v. 82, p. 388.	The passage of the Brown Resolution providing for a national commission on finance by the United States Senate.
"	Another victory scored. v. 82, p. 375.	"Much interest is being taken by farmers generally in the widespread efforts now being made to bring to the aid of America one farmer the system of co-operative farm finance that has been so successful in Europe."
"	Looking for farmers. v. 82, p. 374.	The Brown Resolution providing for a national commission on farm finance.
"	Great field of agribusiness. v. 82, p. 342.	Farmers may help by learning more to know their own responsible terms of interest and responsibility. v. 82, p. 342.
"	How farmers may help. v. 82, p. 342.	How can we find out the situation for ourselves. v. 82, p. 378.
"	How finance domination scored. v. 82, p. 342.	How can we find out the situation for ourselves. v. 82, p. 378.
"	Banking reform. v. 82, p. 342.	How can we find out the situation for ourselves. v. 82, p. 378.
"	Progress in finance and co-operation. v. 82, p. 342.	How can we find out the situation for ourselves. v. 82, p. 378.

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Agricultural Credit(Cont'd)	Postal loans to farmers. v.90, p. 196.	Thinks they should be available.
" "	Farm better security than city real estate. v.90,p.218.	
" "	A note of warning. v.90,p.270.	"The co-operative system of farm-mortgage banking which we wish to see perfected in the United States, must not be run for profit..."
" "	Better credits for farmers. v. 90, p.306.	
" "	How not to do it. Another patch on our misfit fiscal system, not the right way to help agriculture. v.90, p.370.	"What is needed now is a single act of congress which shall remedy practically all of the glaring defects in our present system of commercial banking, enable the common people in country and town to create little co-operative banks adapted to their needs, and provide for a land bank in each state under federal law..."
" "	A magnificent response. v.90, p.498.	"It is glorious the way farmers and the whole public are responding to the trumpet call to action in behalf of fiscal reform, which has been sounded by American Agriculturist..."
" "	The farmers are the leaders in the national campaign, now under way, for remedying the defects in America's fiscal system. v.90, p.446.	

Subject	References and citations	Notes
Action (Cant's)	Federal income tax farmers. v. 30, p. 133.	Think they should be available.
"	Farmers better security than city rent. v. 30, p. 133.	
"	A note of warning. v. 30, p. 133.	The co-operative system of farm-
"	Better credits for farmers. v. 30, p. 133.	business farming which we wish to see men-
"	How not to do it. Another patch on our misfit fiscal system, not the right way to help agriculture. v. 30, p. 133.	tested in the United States, must not be run for profit..."
"	Farmers' plan of improvement. v. 30, p. 133.	
"	A magnificent response. v. 30, p. 133.	What is needed now is a single act of
"	The farmers are the farmers in a national campaign, now when we, for ourselves, the farmers in America's fiscal system. v. 30, p. 133.	commerce which shall remedy practically all of the glaring defects in our present system of controlled banking, enable the common people to control and form to create little co-operative banks located in their neighborhoods and provide for a law bank in each state under federal law..."
"		"It is therefore the very farmers and the whole people are entitled to the prompt call to action in behalf of fiscal reform, which has been soundly by American legis-
"		latives..."

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Agricultural Credit(Cont'd)	How for action - Now! v.90, p.474.	The need for monetary reform.
"	Will you help the great cause of fiscal reform and farm finance. v. 90, p. 494.	
"	An open letter urging the Presi- dent to recommend to Congress the "Myrick method" - Points out that a single comprehensive act of Congress may cure financial ills and insure human welfare - Reform our monetary system and promote co-operative finance... v. 90, pp. 514, 516.	
"	Farmer and banker in New York. v. 90, pp. 544-545.	
"	Promoting co-operative finance. v. 90, p. 606.	
"	Myrick, Herbert. Co-operative finance promotes farming, v.90, p.184.	
"	Myrick, Herbert. Credit for the farmers.v.90, pp. 236, 247.	

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
<p>Agricultural Credit(Cont'd)</p>	<p>Myrick, Herbert. Easier money for farm purposes. United support throughout the Middle and Southern States for American Agriculturist's memorial to Congress - Millions already available to loan on owned farms and homes in our Middle and Southern States - How you can help on the good cause. v.89, pp. 170-171.</p> <p>Myrick, Herbert. First steps in financial reform. Why the Gronna Bill, with the Myrick propositions added - How to secure such legislation now - The monetary bill postponed. v.89, p. 110.</p>	
<p>Agricultural Labor</p>	<p>Myrick, Herbert. Insist on a fair chance for country banks. The farmers' stake in the Aldrich plan - how to amend it so the foundation will be right. Colossal importance of monetary measure - agricultural banking heeded - a new economic law of overwhelming significance - provide farm loans at reasonable rates. v.89, p.2.</p> <p>Myrick, Herbert. A momentous declaration to the American people. Inaugurating a nation-wide campaign for a broad constructive method of cooperative finance. How all the people may work together to enjoy adequate banking facilities, prevent panics, and finance farming as well as other industries. v.90, pp. 409-410.</p>	

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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Agricultural Credit (Cont'd)	Myrick, Herbert. More money for farm loans. A matter for prompt attention - Put this ahead of the Aldrich plan. v.89, pp. 92-93.	Editorial regarding the small loan program bill.
" "	Myrick, Herbert. An open letter to the Governor and governor-elect of your state, suggesting its part in financial reform. v.90, pp. 463, 465.	Editorial regarding the small loan program bill.
" "	Myrick, Herbert. "Trust proof" banking reform. v.89, p. 53.	Discussion of the Aldrich plan for the proposed National Reserve Association and the proposed Myrick amendment.
" "	Sanderson, E. D. Farm finance biggest problem. v.89, p.201.	The employment of Italians in harvesting small fruits and truck crops in Delaware is said to have solved the labor problem in that State.
Agricultural Labor	Labor problems solved. v.89, p. 126.	Discusses a bill which had been introduced in congress providing for a bureau of information at New York to enable immigrants to determine where and how they should get onto the farms.
" "	Equalizing the labor supply. v.89, p. 602.	On the difficulties of finding good help for the farm and the farm home.
Cooperation	Osborn, C. L. The help problem. v. 89, p. 78.	
" "	Work, Paul. Solving farm labor problems. v.89, p. 222.	

Notes	Materials and Articles	Subjects
<p>Discussion of the Alfrich plan for the proposed National Reserve Association and the proposed Alfrich amendment.</p>	<p>Alfrich plan. v. 37, p. 32-33.</p> <p>Alfrich, Herbert. How money is made. v. 37, p. 32-33.</p> <p>Alfrich, Herbert. In new letter to the Governor and President of the State, suggesting the plan is financial reform. v. 37, p. 32, 33.</p> <p>Alfrich, Herbert. "What's new?" v. 37, p. 32.</p>	<p>Alfrich plan (A)</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p>
<p>The employment of Italians in harvesting small fruits and truck crops in Delaware is said to have solved the labor problem in that State.</p>	<p>Alfrich, H. B. How money is made. v. 37, p. 32, 33.</p> <p>Alfrich, Herbert. v. 37, p. 32.</p>	<p>"</p> <p>Alfrich plan</p> <p>Alfrich</p>
<p>Discusses a bill which has been introduced in Congress providing for a Bureau of Information at New York to enable immigrants to determine where and how they should get into the State.</p>	<p>Alfrich, H. B. How money is made. v. 37, p. 32, 33.</p> <p>Alfrich, Herbert. v. 37, p. 32.</p>	<p>"</p> <p>Alfrich plan</p> <p>Alfrich</p>
<p>On the difficulties of finding good help for the farm and the farm home.</p>	<p>Alfrich, H. B. How money is made. v. 37, p. 32, 33.</p> <p>Alfrich, Herbert. v. 37, p. 32.</p>	<p>"</p> <p>Alfrich plan</p> <p>Alfrich</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Back-to-the-land	Back to the land, by A. R. Fern. v.90, p. 517.	
Child labor	Child labor reform. v. 90, p.68.	Editorial opposing the child labor reform bill.
Conservation	Soil conservation vital. v.89, p. 185.	Quotes Henry Ezell of Texas, president of the Texas Industrial Congress.
"	Conserving the waters. v.89, p.276.	"Floods may be serious again this spring. The damage heretofore caused by flooded conditions in the Ohio, Mississippi and other great rivers has run into countless millions of dollars. But it is now evident that these dangers can be transformed into blessings. "Forests, reservoirs and dams at the headwaters and in the upper reaches of the watersheds of any of our great river systems will impound much of the flood waters..."
"	Larger phases of water control. v. 89, p. 678.	Flood control.
"	Constructive conservation. v.90, p. 520.	Advocates conservation of forests, water ways, good roads, public health and other resources.
Cooperation	Shall it survive or perish? v.89, p.18.	"That is the question which now confronts co-operation. So far as interstate traffic is concerned this question has been raised by the indictment of a milk producers' union. So far as intrastate business is involved, the question is raised by Judge Hobson's ruling in the Iowa case. Both instances were described in an article in our last issue."

Subject	Bibliography and articles	Notes
Back-to-the-land	Back to the land, by A. R. Jones. v. 30, p. 117.	
Child labor	Child labor reform. v. 30, p. 42.	Editorial opposing the child labor reform bill.
Conservation	Soil conservation. v. 30, p. 100.	Quoted Henry Knox of Texas, president of the Texas Industrial Congress.
"	Conserving the waters. v. 30, p. 175.	"Flooding may be serious again this spring. The damage heretofore caused by flooded conditions in the Ohio, Mississippi and other great rivers has not been confined to millions of dollars. But it is now evident that these dangers can be transformed into blessings.
"	Forest, conservative and loss of the forest and in the upper reaches of the water. v. 30, p. 175.	"Forest, conservative and loss of the forest and in the upper reaches of the water. v. 30, p. 175.
"	Larger classes of water control. v. 30, p. 175.	"Larger classes of water control. v. 30, p. 175.
"	Conservative conservation. v. 30, p. 175.	"Conservative conservation. v. 30, p. 175.
Cooperation	Soil is survival or perils? v. 30, p. 12.	"That is the question which now confronts co-operation. So far as interstate traffic is concerned this question has been raised by the indictment of a milk agreement, union. So far as interstate business is involved, the question is raised by John H. Brown's ruling in the Iowa case. Both instances were decided in an article in our last issue."

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Cooperation (Continued)	Co-operation among butter makers. v. 89, p. 25.	Describes competition among farmers' co-operative creameries and says it should be cooperation instead. The butter makers in the north Iowa dairy improvement association have organized to improve this situation.
"	Co-operation pays handsomely. v. 89, p. 406.	Describes the results obtained by the Rockwell Farmers Co-operative Association.
"	Splendid record of co-operation. In address before the New York State agricultural society W. H. Ingling tells what led to the formation of the Month County farmers' exchange of New Jersey, what methods the Association has followed and what results have been attained - Thousands of dollars have been saved for members. v. 89, pp. 437, 449.	The development of the Vermont Fruit Growers Association is mentioned.
"	Hampering co-operative effort. v. 89, p. 450.	Progress would be greater in associated effort but for the farmers' fear of running against state or federal antitrust laws.
"	Co-operation of slow growth. v. 90, p. 108.	
"	Co-operative finance league. v. 90, p. 544.	Organized under the direction of Herbert Myrick.

Subject	SI Serials and Titles	Notes
Cooperation (Continued)	Co-operation among better workers. v. 21, p. 40. Co-operative days handsomely. v. 20, p. 436.	Cooperation among better workers! Co-operative associations and what it should be cooperation instead. The better workers in the world have daily in common cooperation have organized to improve this situation.
"	Should record of co-operation. is written before the New York State Agricultural Society W. E. Taylor tells what led to the formation of the New York County Farmers' and Gardeners of New Jersey, what methods the Association has followed and what results have been attained - thousands of dollars have been saved for members. v. 20, pp. 437, 438.	Progress would be greater in associated effort but for the farmers' fear of running amok state or federal anti-trust laws. Union of members of the Farmers' Union and county, which is being met and other.
"	Harvesting co-operative effort. v. 21, p. 439. Co-operation of slow growth. v. 20, p. 108. Co-operative finance league. v. 20, p. 344.	Organized under the direction of Herbert Hyatt.
"		Cooperation in our land.

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Cooperation (Continued)	<p>Money for the farmers who co-operate. What co-operation means - Farmers co-operate successfully at Lakefield, Minnesota - Four enterprises represent \$70,000 capital stock - Thirty thousand dollars in profits for shareholders - Interesting the great minds of the day...v.90, pp. 600-601.</p> <p>Kains, M. G. Growers and shippers make short cut. Co-operation spreads among consumers - Aim to eliminate unnecessary middlemen - New producers' association reaches consumer with original package... v.90, pp. 238, 239.</p> <p>Moomaw, G. W. Co-operative venture grows. v. 89, p. 570.</p> <p>Moomaw, G. W. Virginia fruit growers co-operate. Organization increased members' profits 50 cents a barrel in 1910 and \$1 in 1911 - Old methods allowed middlemen both cash and glory - New favor growers and bring fame to State as fruit region - Careful grading and packing fundamental to success. v. 89, p. 184.</p>	<p>Refers to the business of Judge Deane, stating that the co-operative farms in the cooperative can be controlled at will and therefore succeed.</p> <p>Describes Moomaw as a man of great ability.</p> <p>The development of the Virginia Fruit Growers Incorporated is described.</p> <p>Describes proposed legislation to be passed by the legislature for the purpose of organizing co-operative fruit growers.</p> <p>Describes the fact that, since co-operation began for the marketing of Virginia fruit, the growers have been successful in their efforts.</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Cooperation (Continued)	Stanbery, H. E. Co-operators fighting valiantly. v.89, p.277.	Refers to the decision by Judge Hobson, holding that the maintenance clause in the cooperative plan was in restraint of trade and therefore illegal.
Drainage	Great drainage problems. v.89, p.656.	Discusses drainage as a means of flood control.
Drainage	Drainage versus irrigation. v.90, pp.474-486.	
"	Fippin, E. O. Drainage es- sential in some soils. v.89, pp. 268-269.	
"	Cox, H. E. Farm drainage brings results. v. 89, p. 399.	
"	Cox, H. E. Results in farm drainage. Early campaign producing results...v. 90, p.496.	
"	Leffler, J. M. Placing tile drains. Nearly every farm needs tile...v.89, pp. 622-623.	
Education	Enlarging educational horizon. v. 89, p. 20.	Describes proposed legislation looking to- ward enlarged appropriations for agricultural colleges.
"	Vocational education. v.89,p.336.	Describes the Page bill, which appropriates money for the teaching of vocational agri- culture.

Subject	Bibliography and Articles	Notes
Occupation (Continued)	<p>Handbook, H. K. Co. - 1937. Working conditions. v. 37, p. 177.</p>	<p>Refers to the decision by Judge Johnson, holding that the resistance clause in the cooperative plan was in restraint of trade and therefore illegal.</p>
Business	<p>Great business problems. v. 44, p. 636.</p>	<p>Discusses business as a means of food control.</p>
"	<p>Business versus investigation. v. 30, p. 474.</p>	
"	<p>Finley, E. C. Problems connected in some cases. v. 38, p. 100-103.</p>	
"	<p>Cox, H. E. Farm business plans. v. 37, p. 303.</p>	
"	<p>Got, H. H. Results in farm business. Farm business. v. 30, p. 444.</p>	
"	<p>Letter, J. H. Working the farm. Farm business. v. 30, p. 444.</p>	
Education	<p>Vocational education. v. 30, p. 338.</p>	<p>Describes the two bill, which appropriates money for the teaching of vocational agriculture.</p>
"	<p>Selected educational papers. v. 30, p. 30.</p>	<p>Describes proposed legislation looking for word enlarged opportunities for agricultural college.</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Education (Continued)	Dann, Mary L. The passing of the ragged beggar. Placing of rural schools on a higher plane is one of today's important issues. v. 90, p. 204.	The passing of the ragged beggar... is one of today's important issues. v. 90, p. 204.
Fairs	Better agricultural fairs. v.90, p. 268	Lists improvements still needed.
Farm Management	Greater farming efficiency needed. v.89, p. 88.	This is the subject of... attention by economists, statisticians, etc. all interested in the solution to our farming problem.
"	Effects of crop specialization. v.90, p. 148.	Advocates at least one crop specialty for every farming district.
"	Burkett, C. W. How the old order is changing. Southern farming most profitable when crop rotation is practiced - One crop system no longer in fashion...v.89, pp. 467,472.	The old order is changing... Southern farming most profitable when crop rotation is practiced - One crop system no longer in fashion...v.89, pp. 467,472.
"	Warren, G. F. Cost accounting on farms. v.90, pp. 263, 264-265.	Costs to... in... is the truth.
Farm Trains	Do farm trains pay? v.89, p.578.	This editorial says that they have a dollar and cents value.
Food and Drug Law	Effective pure food law. v.90, p.342.	Congratulates Pennsylvania upon the working of its pure food law.
Marketing	Officials to protect consumers. v.90, p. 248.	"If you sell food to a middleman, who sells it to the consumer, and the food proves to be diseased to such an extent as to cause disease in the consumer, then you are liable to the consumer for the damage to his health.."

Subject	Literature and Articles	Notes
Education (Continued)	<p>How, Mary E. The position of the woman in the home. Chapter of rural home life. A. B. 1924. 100 pages. 10¢.</p>	<p>How, Mary E. The position of the woman in the home. Chapter of rural home life. A. B. 1924. 100 pages. 10¢.</p>
Fairs	<p>Better agricultural fairs. V. 10, p. 202.</p>	<p>Better agricultural fairs. V. 10, p. 202.</p>
Farm Management	<p>Greater farming efficiency needed. V. 10, p. 202.</p>	<p>Greater farming efficiency needed. V. 10, p. 202.</p>
"	<p>Effects of crop specialization. V. 10, p. 148.</p>	<p>Effects of crop specialization. V. 10, p. 148.</p>
"	<p>Practical, C. W. How the old system is changing. Chapter in farming most profitable when crop rotation is practiced - One crop system no longer in fashion... V. 10, p. 427, 428.</p>	<p>Practical, C. W. How the old system is changing. Chapter in farming most profitable when crop rotation is practiced - One crop system no longer in fashion... V. 10, p. 427, 428.</p>
"	<p>Wetter, C. F. Cost accounting on farms. V. 10, p. 202.</p>	<p>Wetter, C. F. Cost accounting on farms. V. 10, p. 202.</p>
Farm Trains	<p>At farm trains pay V. 10, p. 202.</p>	<p>At farm trains pay V. 10, p. 202.</p>
Food and Drug Law	<p>Effective pure food law. V. 10, p. 202.</p>	<p>Effective pure food law. V. 10, p. 202.</p>
"	<p>Officials to protect consumers. V. 10, p. 202.</p>	<p>Officials to protect consumers. V. 10, p. 202.</p>

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Working of the pure food law.

This editorial says that they have a policy and certain values.

Advocate at least one crop specialty for every farming district.

State improvements still needed.

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Gold (Continued)	<p>Gold supply and values. v.90, p.30.</p> <p>The world's gold production. v. 89, p. 192.</p> <p>Marketing problems discussed. Manifested examples of the gold supply situation.</p>	<p>"The reviews are full of the theory that higher prices governing commodities and labor are due very largely to the marvelous increase in world supply of gold...However true may be the deductions of scientists and economists, they present a forceful argument."</p> <p>"This is the subject of keenest consideration by economists, statesmen, statisticians and all interested in its relation to commodity values."</p>
Government Waste	<p>Plundering appropriations. v.89, p. 450.</p> <p>Official extravagance. v.90, p. 418. - How not to spend money but to make money -</p>	<p>"There seems to be no limit to requests for money. It has become a fashion, and yet no less a disease. Put a man in an official place and he at once concludes his greatest usefulness will not be apparent until he calls upon the legislature or the national treasury for an appropriation either for a higher salary or more money for his office..."</p> <p>Refers to extravagance in buying supplies for the Governor's household, in New York.</p>
Margarine	<p>Anxious over oleo legislation. v. 89, p. 44. - all concerned lose money. v. 90, p. 327-328.</p>	<p>"The National dairy union is closely watching Congress, and the movement under way to radically change the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of oleo."</p> <p>The dairy interests believe that oleo should sell for exactly what it is, standing on its own merits and defects.</p>
Marketing	<p>Develop local markets. v.89, p. 242. - How to develop local markets. v. 89, p. 408.</p> <p>Produce auction becoming popular. v. 89, p. 656.</p>	

Subjects	Bibliography and Articles	Notes
Gold	Gold mining and mining. v. 30. p. 31.	"The reviews are full of the theory that higher prices governing commodities and labor are the very largely of the private business in world supply of gold... However true may be the relations of scientists and economists, they present a fearful argument."
"	Increasing gold production. v. 30, p. 123.	"This is the subject of recent consideration by economists, statisticians and all interested in its relation to commodity values."
Government Trade	Ministering to the deficit. v. 30, p. 123.	"There seems to be no limit to requests for money. It has become a habit, and yet no less a disease. For a year in an official place and he at once concludes his greatest weakness will not be apparent until he calls upon the legislature or the national treasury for an appropriation either for a higher salary or more money for his office..."
"	Official extravagance. v. 30. p. 123.	Kefauver to extravagance in buying supplies for the Governor's household, in New York.
Margarine	Antismen over class legislation. item. v. 30, p. 44.	"The National Dairy Union is closely watching Congress, and the movement under way to radically change the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of oleo."
"	Developing local markets. v. 30. p. 123.	The dairy interests believe that oleo should sell for exactly what it is, standing on its own merits and defects.
Marketing	Produce auction becoming popular. item. v. 30, p. 123.	"The National Dairy Union is closely watching Congress, and the movement under way to radically change the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of oleo."

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Marketing (Continued)	Rival marketing systems. v. 90, p. 48.	The rival systems are the auction and commission methods of marketing.
"	The public market question. v. 90, p. 104.	Advocates a market conducted by producers and consumers, eliminating the middleman.
"	Those enormous middlemen's tolls. v. 90, p. 520.	
"	Marketing problems discussed. Manifested energies of New York agricultural society... Effort to regulate commission merchants - Legislature to be asked for proper sup- port. v. 90, p. 580.	
"	Mechling, E. A. Wholesale producers are not retailers. Farmers and commission merchant unite to operate chain stores - Combine wholesale buying with selling - Idea not to pay dividends but to make money - Higher prices for produce sold - Plan fails and all concerned lose money. v. 90, pp. 387-388.	
"	Petty, F. L. Market plan cuts food cost. What the municipal market did to the dealers' combine - Operation of public market - Patronage liberal from first. v. 89, p. 409.	The municipal market at Des Moines is described.

Subject	References and Articles	Notes
Marketing (Continued)	Retail marketing operators. v. 30, p. 48.	The retail operators are the marketing commission members of marketing.
"	The public market question. v. 30, p. 104.	Addressed a market conducted by operators and consumers, eliminating the middleman.
"	Green operators with farmers' colonies. v. 30, p. 230.	The green operators are the marketing commission members of the marketing commission.
"	Marketing operators discussed. Limited number of law. Their marketing activity... Effort to regulate commission members - Marketing to be called for other marketing. v. 30, p. 330.	Marketing operators are the marketing commission members of the marketing commission. Their marketing activity... Effort to regulate commission members - Marketing to be called for other marketing.
"	Marketing, R. A. Wholesale operators are not retailers. Farmers and commission members write to operate chain stores - Combine wholesale buying with selling - Idea not to pay dividends but to make money - Effect prices for farmers and all. v. 30, p. 330.	Marketing operators are the marketing commission members of the marketing commission. Farmers and commission members write to operate chain stores - Combine wholesale buying with selling - Idea not to pay dividends but to make money - Effect prices for farmers and all.
"	Petty, E. L. Market plan case lost case. What the marketing market did to the dealers' business - Operation of public market - Farmers' market from first. v. 30, p. 409.	The marketing commission members of the marketing commission. What the marketing market did to the dealers' business - Operation of public market - Farmers' market from first.
"	The marketing commission members of the marketing commission. What the marketing market did to the dealers' business - Operation of public market - Farmers' market from first.	The marketing commission members of the marketing commission. What the marketing market did to the dealers' business - Operation of public market - Farmers' market from first.

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Marketing (Continued)	<p>Thurston, C. E. Auction system of selling fruit. C. E. Thurston... describes method recently extended to Eastern apples and pears and likely soon to include small fruits - Shows advantages to both growers and dealers - Compares with consignment plan. v. 89, pp. 364-365.</p>	
"	<p>Tuttle, E. A. Getting ready for public marketing. Suggested plan for uniting producers and consumers - An operating company to act for the public good - How the capital will be provided - Not a private enterprise - Under State direction - Middlemen Oppose the co-operative method. v. 89, p. 108.</p>	
"	<p>Tuttle, Ezra. Change market methods. v. 89, p. 602.</p>	<p>Recommends that commission men keep a record of their sales.</p>
Milk	<p>How Denmark handles milk. Interesting and suggestive method of giving consumers sanitary milk...What it costs - Would it work here. v. 89, pp. 124-125.</p> <p>Midwestern Source Bill. v. 89, p. 88.</p> <p>Parcel post now a law...v. 89, p. 128.</p>	

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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Milk (Continued)	Trying times for dairy farmers. The unsatisfactory conditions long prevailing still continue - Short pastures in New York milk territory hurt sorely - Hay high cost - Sending one good dollar after another - Now is the time to dispose of unprofitable milch cows - How and where to cut down the high cost of production. v. 90, pp. 123,130.	The dairyman's problem has this year been made it almost insurmountable. The state of New York has been one of the worst in the country, and it is hard to see how the dairyman can survive.
"	Guinnip, W. G. Milk regulations opposed. v. 89, p. 77.	The effect of these regulations is to keep out any and all foreign milk, and to keep out any and all foreign milk, and to keep out any and all foreign milk.
"	Plant past legislation. v. 89, North, Charles. Ideas on sanitary milk. v. 89, pp. 196, 198-199.	New York producers in some localities object to proposed regulations of the State Board of Health.
"	Pearson, R. A. Standard for certified milk. v.89, p. 48.	Discusses the need for such a standard.
Parcel Post	Will parcel post succeed? v. 89, p. 630.	
"	Parcel post on the way. v. 89, p. 686.	
"	Smoke 'em out. v. 89, p. 780.	In favor of parcel post.
"	Ridiculous Bourne Bill. v. 90, p. 88.	The Bourne zone parcel post bill is scored as "complicated, unintelligible, wasteful."
"	Parcel post now a law...v.90, p. 169.	The Bourne zone parcel post bill is scored as "complicated, unintelligible, wasteful."

Subject	Literature and Articles	Notes
Milk (Continued)	Turning times for dairy farmers. The mandatory conditions long prevailing still continue - many pastures in New York still seriously hurt severely - hay with most - feeding and good dollar after another - how is the time to dispose of surplus? also which case - how and where to get some the best sort of production. v. 22, pp. 123, 124.	New York producers in some localities ob- ject to proposed regulations of the State Board of Health.
"	Colman, W. G. Milk regulations approved. v. 22, p. 77.	
"	Forth, Charles. Issues on milk- ing milk. v. 22, pp. 122, 123-124.	
"	Forbes, R. A. Standards for certified milk. v. 22, p. 48.	Discusses the need for such a standard.
Parcel Post	Will parcel post succeed? v. 22, p. 232.	
"	Parcel post on the way. v. 22, p. 232.	
"	Source for milk. v. 22, p. 120.	In favor of parcel post.
"	Kidlington Source Milk. v. 22, p. 22.	The source some parcel post bill is covered as "complicated, unscientific, wasteful."
"	Parcel post now a law... v. 22, p. 122.	

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Parcel Post (Continued)	Grave defect in parcel post, v. 90, p. 196.	"...the zone system has this fatal weakness: it discriminates...against the states of the Atlantic Coast and of the Pacific Coast, and in favor of the central west..."
"	Jeffers, A. Strongly favors parcel post. v. 89, p. 233.	"
Plant Pests	Plant pest regulation. v. 89, p. 43.	"The effort to secure national legislation to keep out new and dangerous insect pests or plant diseases which may be brought in with imported nursery stock has been actively favored by the United States department of agriculture."
"	Plant pest legislation. v. 89, p. 128.	Reason to hope that the present Congress will legislate on the subject.
Rural Life	Increasing interest in farm life. At Rochester, New York, Chamber of commerce, Governor Eberhart of Minnesota tells why farm life is dull - Why boys go to the cities - How consolidated schools have solved the problem in his state and why they should be established in every other state...v. 90, pp. 291-292.	A diagram of 1900 census figures showing the increase in the percentage of rural population.
"	Hunt, T. F. Country life movement. v. 89, p. 137.	"The country life movement seeks to increase the educational advantages, the social opportunities and moral aspirations of each community...it can be accomplished only by the co-operation of the three leading factors in each community; the church, the schools and the grange...."

Subject	Bibliography and Abstracts	Notes
Personnel Test (Continued)	<p>Grave defect in human tests, 7.50, p. 198.</p>	<p>"...the zone system has this fatal weakness: it is artificial...against the states of the Atlantic Coast and of the Pacific Coast, and in favor of the central west..."</p>
Plant Pests	<p>Plant pest legislation, v. 59, p. 43.</p>	<p>"The effort to secure national legislation to keep out new and dangerous insect pests of plant diseases which may be brought in with imported nursery stock has been actively favored by the United States Government of agriculture."</p>
Rural Life	<p>Plant pest legislation, v. 59, p. 198.</p>	<p>Reason to hope that the present Congress will legislate on the subject.</p>
Rural Life	<p>Industrial interest in farm life. At Rochester, New York, October 20, 1917. Governor Stewart of Minnesota talks why farm life is still - why boys go to the cities - how ruralized schools have solved the problem in his state and why they should be established in every other state...v. 50, pp. 191-193.</p>	<p>"The country life movement seeks to improve the educational standards, the social opportunities and moral conditions of each community...it can be accomplished only by the co-operation of the three leading factors in each community: the church, the schools and the parents..."</p>
Rural Life	<p>Plant, T. F. Country life movement, v. 59, p. 137.</p>	

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Rural Slums	Setence and rural slums. v. 89, p.722	
Sugar	Protect agriculture wherever protection will protect. v. 89, p.242.	A discussion of "the efforts now being made...by the sugar importing interests to wipe out our domestic cane sugar and beet sugar industry!"
Tariff	Farmers and tariff reform. v. 89, p. 200.	
"	If free sugar, then free steel. v. 89, p. 418.	
Tenancy	Adams, C. S. Satisfactory tenant system. v.89, p. 418.	On the loss of fertility on tenant farms.
"	Cook, H. E. Where the tenant system fails. v.89, p.537.	
"	Fuller, J. M. Landlord and tenant. v.89, p. 36.	A discussion of 1910 census figures showing the increase in the percentage of tenant operated farms.
"	Hoover, J. W. Successful tenant farming. v. 90,p.104.	On the difficulty of keeping up the farm under tenant cultivation.

Subject	Bibliography and Analysis	Notes
Rural Finance	<p>Belmont and Jones, 1932. v. 10, p. 123.</p>	<p>A discussion of "the efforts now being made... by the major financial interests to give our domestic bank system and local money industry"</p>
Sugar	<p>Pratt, 1932, p. 123. v. 10, p. 123.</p>	<p>A discussion of "the efforts now being made... by the major financial interests to give our domestic bank system and local money industry"</p>
Tobacco	<p>Belmont and Jones, 1932. v. 10, p. 123.</p>	<p>A discussion of "the efforts now being made... by the major financial interests to give our domestic bank system and local money industry"</p>
Tennis	<p>Belmont and Jones, 1932. v. 10, p. 123.</p>	<p>A discussion of "the efforts now being made... by the major financial interests to give our domestic bank system and local money industry"</p>
Tennis	<p>Belmont and Jones, 1932. v. 10, p. 123.</p>	<p>A discussion of "the efforts now being made... by the major financial interests to give our domestic bank system and local money industry"</p>
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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Wool	Influences bearing directly on wool values. The wool situation somewhat puzzling, yet home markets appear better - The tariff question a complex affair as usual - Wool production and bearing on domestic clip - Record of movement in bulk and price the past year..., by E. B. Reid. v. 89, p. 261 by at lower rates.	
Marketing of Farm Products	no. 30, p. 10.	
Agricultural Credit	Influences affecting wool values. v. 89, p. 514.	
"	Capital for farmers. no. 27, p. 10.	The wool situation is somewhat puzzling, yet home markets appear better - The tariff question a complex affair as usual - Wool production and bearing on domestic clip - Record of movement in bulk and price the past year..., by E. B. Reid. v. 89, p. 261 by at lower rates.
"	Bankers' interest in farms. no. 37, p. 10.	On the wool situation is somewhat puzzling, yet home markets appear better - The tariff question a complex affair as usual - Wool production and bearing on domestic clip - Record of movement in bulk and price the past year..., by E. B. Reid. v. 89, p. 261 by at lower rates.
"	Cheaper capital for farms. no. 38, p. 10.	
Supplies of Capital	The wool situation is somewhat puzzling, yet home markets appear better - The tariff question a complex affair as usual - Wool production and bearing on domestic clip - Record of movement in bulk and price the past year..., by E. B. Reid. v. 89, p. 261 by at lower rates.	
"		

Subject	Literature and articles	Notes
Wool	<p>Information regarding directly or indirectly wool. The wool situation same as usual, but some writers are pessimistic. The woolly question is a complex affair as usual - wool production and handling on domestic side - records of movement in bulk and value the past year... by E. H. Webb, V. 10, p. 101.</p>	
Wool	<p>Information regarding wool values. V. 10, p. 104.</p>	
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Wool	<p>Information regarding wool values. V. 10, p. 104.</p>	<p>A discussion of the wool situation showing the increase in the production of wool and the value of wool.</p>
Wool	<p>Information regarding wool values. V. 10, p. 104.</p>	<p>On the quantity of wool in the world and the value of wool.</p>
Wool	<p>Information regarding wool values. V. 10, p. 104.</p>	
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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Advertising of Farm Products	Advertise farm products. no. 23, p. 10.	
"	Advertise farm products. no. 30, p. 12.	
Agricultural Credit	For money at lower rates. no. 20, p. 10.	<p>"Why should not the American farmer have an opportunity to secure capital on long time loans at low rates of interest when his lands are the best security in the nation and his products indispensable to the nation's prosperity?"</p>
"	Capital for farmers. no. 27, p. 10.	<p>On the need for capital for farmers at lower rates than are now charged by the banks.</p>
"	Bankers' interest in farms. no. 37, p. 10.	
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Boys' and Girls' Clubs	The dignity of farming. no. 49, p. 12.	<p>On the importance of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs.</p>
"	The dignity of farming. no. 49, p. 12.	
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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Advertising of Farm Products	Advertising farm products. no. 22, p. 10.	
" Agricultural Credit	Advertising farm products. no. 23, p. 12. For money at lower rates. no. 20, p. 10.	"Why should not the American farmer have an opportunity to secure capital on long time loans at low rates of interest when his lands are the best security in the nation and his products indispensable to the nation's prosperity?"
"	Capital for farmers. no. 27, p. 10.	On the need for capital for farmers at lower rates than are now charged by the banks.
"	Banks' interest in farms. no. 27, p. 10.	
"	Cheaper capital for farms. no. 28, p. 10.	
Boys' and Girls' clubs	The dignity of farming. no. 29, p. 12.	On the importance of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs.

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Conservation	<p>Value of trees. no.14,p.10.</p> <p>no. 43, p. 12.</p> <p>Forest cutting causes floods. no. 17, p.12.</p>	<p>"...The benefit of our forests are almost innumerable. Trees beautify the landscape, protect the soil from washing; hold the banks of streams intact, thus preventing destructive overflows; ameliorate the climate, accelerate rainfall and afford some protection from winds."</p> <p>"It is confidently believed that the recent floods on the Mississippi and its tributaries will be the most destructive in the history of this country. The loss of life and property will be enormous..."</p> <p>"There is the greatest need for forest conservation. The fertility of our soil and the prosperity of our people are largely dependent upon our forests, and this nation, as other nations of the world have done, should take more definite action..."</p>
Consumption	<p>Save water for irrigation. no. 19, p. 10.</p> <p>Need of conservation. no. 43, p. 10.</p> <p>Save the soil moisture. no. 44, p. 10.</p>	<p>Consumption is not increased by greater production which only penalizes the producer.</p>
Consumption	<p>Consumption not increased. no. 45, p. 12.</p>	

Subject	Historical and Statistics	Notes
Conservation	Value of trees. no. 14, p. 10.	<p>"...The benefit of our forests are almost immeasurable. Trees beautify the landscape, protect the soil from washing; hold the banks of streams intact, thus preventing destructive overflows; ameliorate the climate, accelerate rainfall and afford some protection from winds."</p>
"	Forest cutting causes floods. no. 15, p. 12.	<p>"It is confidently believed that the recent floods on the Mississippi and its tributaries will be the most destructive in the history of this country. The loss of life and property will be enormous..."</p>
"	Gave water for irrigation. no. 19, p. 10.	<p>"There is the greatest need for forest conservation. The fertility of our soil and the prosperity of our people are largely dependent upon our forests, and this nation, as other nations of the world have done, should take more definite action..."</p>
"	Need of conservation. no. 23, p. 12.	<p>On the importance of saving our timber</p>
"	Gave the soil moisture. no. 44, p. 10.	<p>Consumption is not increased by greater production which only penalizes the producer.</p>
Consumption	Consumption not increased. no. 48, p. 12.	

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Cooperation	The need of cooperation. no. 21, p. 28.	"More and more are we impressed with the importance of a closer cooperation between farmers and business men."
"	Lessons in cooperation. no. 45, p. 12.	Lessons from the Danish system.
Cost of Production	Reduce cost of production. no. 11, p. 10.	"Much complaint has been made of the high cost of living and numerous remedies have been proposed for reduction, most of which are theoretical rather than practical. The fact remains that it costs more to produce food products than a few years ago and with the so-called high prices, the producer, in many instances, is not getting the profit that he deserves. But we believe it is possible to reduce the cost of production. With better business methods the farmer may save in labor and other cost of production..."
Cotton	Growing better cotton. no. 14, p. 10.	"...we have been trying to induce our people to reduce the acreage of cotton, and to do this by growing better and more profitable crops, yet we do not advocate abandonment of cotton altogether. This is impracticable, if it were desirable, which we do not believe to be the case..."
Value	Organize a county fair. no. 24, p. 10.	Advocates proper soil and the right kind of seed as essentials for a high yield.

Subject	Bibliography and references	Notes
Cooperation	<p>The need of cooperation. no. 12, p. 22.</p> <p>Lessons in cooperation. no. 42, p. 12.</p>	<p>"More and more are we impressed with the importance of a closer cooperation between farmers and business men."</p> <p>Lessons from the British system.</p>
Cost of production	<p>Before cost of production. no. 11, p. 12.</p> <p>no. 12, p. 12.</p>	<p>"Which country has been able to do the high cost of living and various remedies have been proposed for reduction, most of which are absolutely better than anything else. The fact remains that if costs were to produce food products than a few years ago and with the associated cash prices, the farmer, in many instances, is not getting the profit that he deserves. But we have to live it is possible to reduce the cost of production. With better business methods the farmer may save in labor and other cost of production..."</p>
Cotton	<p>Growing better cotton. no. 14, p. 12.</p> <p>How to grow cotton. no. 44, p. 12.</p> <p>no. 44, p. 12.</p>	<p>"...we have been trying to induce our people to reduce the amount of cotton, and to do this by growing better and more profitable crops, yet we do not allocate attention most of cotton elsewhere. This is incredible, it is more terrible, which we do not believe to be the case..."</p> <p>Advances proper will and the right kind of seed is essential for a high yield.</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Education	Teaching agriculture in the schools. no. 7, p. 10.	Deplures the fact that little progress is being made in the teaching of agriculture in the schools. Lays most of this to the fact that teachers are ill equipped to teach it and that many of them are indifferent if not actively opposed.
"	Working of the best thought. no. 4, p. 10.	"
"	Education for farm women. no. 13, p. 13.	"Of course men must be educated farmers to be good farmers, and the recognition of this fact is almost universal; but there has seemed to be a belief that a woman who was destined for the farm had no need of any preparation for the life she was to lead. Happily this belief is being dispelled, and some states are recognizing the advantage of educating farmers' daughters for farm life."
"	Reason for cash buying. no. 8, p. 11.	"
"	Education for soil fertility. Knowledge reduces failures. no. 22, p. 10.	"
"	Buying food for the family. Bring schools to people. no. 35, p. 10.	"
"	Conserve human efficiency. no. 41, p. 12.	Considers this a problem of paramount importance.
"	Teaching farm students. Teaching agriculture. no. 51, p. 13.	Advocates the provision of courses in home economics in every school in the country.
Fairs	Organize a county fair. no. 22, p. 10.	Deplures the lack of interest in the teaching of agriculture in our public schools.
"	Efficiency as a factor in prosperity. no. 23, p. 12.	Points out the advantages of a county fair.

Subject	Bibliography and Articles	Notes
Education	Training education in the schools. No. 7, p. 10.	Because the fact that little progress is being made in the teaching of arithmetic in the schools. Large most of this is the fact that teachers are ill equipped to teach it and that many of them are indifferent if not actively opposed.
" "	Education for farm women. No. 13, p. 13.	Of course men must be educated farmers to be good farmers, and the recognition of this fact is almost universal; but there has seemed to be a belief that a woman who was educated for the farm had no need of any preparation for the life she was to lead. Happily this belief is being dispelled, and some states are recognizing the advantages of educating farmers' daughters for farm life. With better business training the women who work in farms and homes may be more efficient.
" "	Schools reduce failures. No. 23, p. 10.	Consider this a problem of government importance.
" "	Bring schools to people. No. 25, p. 10.	Advocate the provision of courses in home economics in every school in the country.
" "	Conserve human efficiency. No. 41, p. 13.	Underline the fact of interest in the teaching of arithmetic in our public schools.
Taxes	Organize a county fair. No. 23, p. 13.	Point out the advantages of a county fair.

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Farm Management (cont.)	Why farming pays. no. 4, p. 10.	<p>"Is farming any longer a paying occupation? Do returns justify time and labor expended?..."</p> <p>"It all depends upon the man..."</p>
"	Worthy of the best thought. no. 4, p. 10.	<p>"We have been teaching diversification for the past 30 years, and yet we continue to teach diversification. But we have tried to save the losses which come from diversification without adequate plans, and have urged that markets be known before there is production."</p>
"	Crops for cash buying. no. 5, p. 10.	<p>Urges care in planning so that it will be possible to operate the farm upon a cash basis.</p>
"	Rotation for soil fertility. no. 5, p. 10.	<p>"The high cost of living that is now agitating the minds of many is in favor of farmers who diversify their crops and make it a rule to produce their meat, butter, milk, eggs, poultry, and bread at home."</p>
"	Buying food for the family. no. 19, p. 10.	<p>Advocates accurate scales for the keeping of good records.</p>
"	Weighing farm products. no. 24, p. 10.	
"	Results of diversification. no. 25, p. 10.	
"	Efficiency as a factor in prosperity. no. 26, p. 10.	

Subject	Experiments and Analysis	Notes
Farm Management	By turning page. no. 2. p. 10.	"In farming you have a paying organ- ism. Do you have healthy time and labor expended?..." "It all depends upon the man..."
"	History of the past thought. no. 4, p. 10. History of the past thought. no. 10, p. 10.	"We have been teaching diversification for the past 20 years, and yet we continue to teach diversification. But we have tried to save the farmer from diversification without giving him the means, and have ruined that method by known before there is possibility."
"	Proper for each paying. no. 2. p. 10.	"There came in a plan as that it will be possible to separate the farm upon a cash basis." "Yes."
"	Diversification for each family. no. 2, p. 10.	
"	Proper food for the family. no. 10, p. 10.	
"	Diversification for the family. no. 10, p. 10.	"The high cost of living that is now extending the mind of man is in favor of farmers who diversify their crops and who it is a wife to produce their meat, butter, milk, eggs, poultry, and bread at home."
"	Diversification for the family. no. 10, p. 10.	Advocates diversification for the keep- ing of good records.
"	Diversification for the family. no. 10, p. 10.	
"	Diversification for the family. no. 10, p. 10.	Diversification for the family.
"	Diversification for the family. no. 10, p. 10.	

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
<p>Farm Management (Cont'd)</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Salary for the farmer. no. 33, p. 8.</p> <p>Expenses of farming. no. 34, p. 8.</p> <p>Sell finished products. no. 42, p. 12.</p> <p>Fewer acres - better tilled. no. 43, p. 10.</p> <p>Successful farm management. no. 51, p. 12.</p> <p>Open farm accounts. no. 52, p. 10.</p>	<p>Advocates a system of farming which will furnish employment during the year.</p> <p>Advocates the keeping of careful records by farmers so they will not be deluded with the idea that they are making a profit when they are not.</p> <p>"One reason there is so little interest among farmers in prices of farm products is that there are so few with diversified products for sale..."</p> <p>"The desire of men to own land is commendable, but if this desire were modified to suit their conditions it would be better. Too many men buy too much land, and encumber themselves with debts too heavy, and the interest ruins them..."</p> <p>On the importance of keeping such accounts.</p>
<p>Farming as a Business</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Business on the farm. no. 18, p. 10.</p> <p>Time should be saved. no. 9, p. 10.</p> <p>Meeting business men. no. 40, p. 12.</p>	<p>"The farmer of the present must be a business man capable of meeting business problems, qualified to take care of himself in selling his products and in buying equipment for the farm."</p> <p>On the importance of knowing what the people want in the way of farm products and of being able to meet business men on an equal footing.</p>

Subject	References and Articles	Notes
Farm Management (Cont'd)	Refers for the farm, no. 22, p. 2.	Advocates a system of farming which will furnish employment during the year.
"	The case of farming, no. 24, p. 2.	Advocates the use of careful records by farmers so that they will not be misled when the time that they are asked a profit when they are not.
"	Self finished products, no. 42, p. 12.	"One person there is no little interest among farmers in value of farm products in that there are no few who diversified products for sale..."
"	Farmers - better times, no. 43, p. 10.	"The desire of me to farm is considerable, but if this desire were satisfied, to suit their conditions it would be better. Too many men buy too much land, and remember themselves with debts too heavy, and the interest takes them..."
"	Successful farm management, no. 44, p. 12.	On the importance of keeping such accounts.
"	Farmers' accounts, no. 45, p. 10.	"The farmer of the present must be a business man capable of meeting business problems, qualified to take care of himself in selling his products and in buying equipment for the farm..."
Farming as a business	Farming on the farm, no. 18, p. 12.	On the importance of knowing what the people want in the way of farm products and of being able to meet business men on an equal footing.
"	Refers for the farm, no. 40, p. 12.	On the importance of knowing what the people want in the way of farm products and of being able to meet business men on an equal footing.

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Government Waste	Economy in public service. no. 30, p. 12.	"One reason why taxes must be raised every few years is that thousands of dollars of the people's money are wasted every year by those who manage state institutions..."
Good Roads	Farmers and good roads. no. 16, p. 10.	On the demand for better roads and the necessity of getting rid of racing automobiles.
"	Good roads interest grows. no. 23, p. 10.	
"	Automobiles and roads. no. 27, p. 10.	
"	Roads in private life.	
"	Roads make social progress. no. 50, p. 12.	On the need for cheaper insurance on farm buildings.
Insurance	Farmers need insurance. no. 38, p. 10.	"American farmers need mutual cooperative insurance societies to insure their homes against fire..."
"	Cooperative insurance. no. 47, p. 12.	
"	Insurance for animals. no. 48, p. 12.	"As people raise better livestock, animals become more valuable and the demand for some kind of insurance on animals will increase..."
Labor Saving	Time should be saved. no. 9, p. 10.	"Farmers of the present are business men or should be, and they may enjoy the comforts of improved machinery and labor-saving devices as well as their city neighbor. The strongest argument in favor of buying machines and other improvements is that they save time, which is valuable."

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Government Rate	Economy in public service. no. 30, p. 12.	"One reason why taxes must be raised every few years is that thousands of dollars of the people's money are wasted every year by those who manage state institutions..."
Good Roads	Towns and good roads. no. 18, p. 10.	"The demand for better roads and the necessity of getting rid of noisy automobiles."
"	Good roads interest grows. no. 24, p. 10.	
"	Automobiles and roads. no. 27, p. 10.	
"	Roads make social progress. no. 30, p. 12.	
Insurance	Farmers need insurance. no. 25, p. 10.	"On the need for greater insurance on farm buildings."
"	Cooperative insurance. no. 47, p. 12.	"American farmers need mutual cooperative insurance societies to insure their homes against fire..."
"	Insurance for animals. no. 48, p. 12.	"As people raise better livestock, animals become more valuable and the demand for some kind of insurance on animals will increase..."
How saving	Time should be saved. no. 2, p. 10.	"The saving of the present and business men or should be, and they may enjoy the comforts of improved machinery and labor-saving devices as well as their neighbor. The strongest argument in favor of buying machines and other improvements is that they save time, which is valuable."

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Labor Saving (Continued)	Save labor on the farm. no. 42, p. 12.	Type that unshrewd farmers must get together and farm success selling or organizations.
Leadership	Where leaders are needed. no. 24, p. 10. marketing.	On the demand for intelligent young men in political life.
"	Select capable leaders. no. 26, p. 10.	"There is little danger of making a mis- take in the selection of candidates for the various offices if voters will think seriously, coolly, and intelligently relative to the character of the men who seek political preferment..."
"	Cooperative marketing. no. 28 p. 10.	"As great as are the opportunities for honest, capable young men in public life, these opportunities are not better than honesty, capability and efficiency in pri- vate life..."
"	Leaders in private life. no. 28, p. 10.	On the opportunities for leadership among young people in rural communities.
"	Honest marketing methods. no. 29, p. 10.	On the scarcity of such leaders and the need for them.
"	Active rural society. no. 35, p. 10.	"The greatest need of our farms is more and better livestock. We have not made the proper use of our opportunities for stock raising, nor do we now fully appreciate the fact that good stock is indispensable for prosperous farming..."
"	Leaders for rural people. no. 47, p. 12.	
Livestock	Animals for good farming. no. 17, p. 12.	
"	Where loss is possible. no. 45, p. 12.	
"	Marketing for livestock. no. 50, p. 12.	

[illegible]

Subject

Editorials and Articles

Notes

Marketing

Southwestern marketing problems.
no. 15, p. 10.

Says that southwestern growers must get together and form compact selling organizations.

Save the cost of marketing.
no. 16, p. 10.

"Farm and Ranch has assigned a representative the task of investigating the selling organizations of the entire country and he will report from time to time as to what is being done to save the cost of marketing..."

Save the cost of marketing.
no. 8, p. 10.

Cooperative marketing. no. 23,
p. 10.

"The advantages of cooperative selling are so many and the disadvantages of individual selling so apparent, it would seem that there would be little individual selling, but such is not the case..."

Honest marketing methods.
no. 28, p. 10.

possible."

Marketing of young pigs.

Loss in marketing truck.
no. 32, p. 8.

Unsatisfactory selling methods were reported by truck growers.

To save enormous loss.
no. 37, p. 10.

"There is no feature of farming more important than economical marketing of farm products. The waste under the present system is enormous..."

Products by parcel post.

Where loss is permitted.
no. 45, p. 12.

Considers the high cost of living as a result of the high cost of selling.

For economic selling.
no. 50, p. 12.

Subject	References and Citations	Notes
Marketing	Marketing problems. no. 12, p. 10.	Says that southeastern farmers must get together and form co-ops selling ex- clusively.
" "	Have the cost of marketing. no. 16, p. 10. no. 20, p. 10.	The cost of marketing is a very- "Farm and Home" has estimated a rep- resentative the cost of marketing the selling operations of the entire country and he will report from time to time as to what is being done to save the cost of marketing..."
" "	Cooperative marketing. no. 22. p. 10.	The advantages of cooperative selling are so many and the disadvantages of in- dividual selling so numerous, it would seem that there would be little individual sell- ing, but such is not the case..."
" "	Marketing methods. no. 28, p. 10. Have in marketing truck. no. 32, p. 2.	Unsatisfactory selling methods were re- ported by these growers. "There is no feature of farming more in- variant than economical marketing of farm products. The waste under the present system is enormous..."
" "	To save enormous loss. no. 37, p. 10. no. 47, p. 10. More loss is permitted. no. 48, p. 12.	Considers the high cost of living as a result of the high cost of selling. That the high cost of living is a result of the high cost of selling..."
" "	For economic selling. no. 50, p. 12.	

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Opportunity in Agriculture	Young men may learn. no. 3, p. 10.	"Society needs the influence of young men on our farms; the destiny of the state and the economic condition of this republic will largely depend upon the education and qualifications of its young men as producers and as intelligent citizens."
"	Look for opportunity. no. 8, p. 10.	Stresses the opportunity for market gardeners in many communities.
"	The poor have a chance. no. 9, p. 10.	"We do not take much stock in the cry of some men that 'poor men have no chances now.' This is not true. There were never so many chances for poor men as at this moment. The idea that when lands were very low in price they were easier to pay for is hardly true. There were in the early days no markets accessible."
"	Farming for young men. no. 18, p. 11.	"Agriculture offers splendid opportunities for industrious young men who are competent to manage farms and are willing to till the soil for a competence..."
Parcel Post	Beginning of parcels post. no. 36, p. 10.	On the benefits of the new parcels post law.
"	Products by parcel post. no. 52, p. 10.	On the benefits of the new parcels post law.
Progress of Agriculture	Progress of agriculture. no. 10, p. 10.	On the benefits of the new parcels post law.

Notes	Editorials and Articles	Subject
<p>"Society needs the influence of young men on our farms; the future of the state and the economic condition of this republic will largely depend upon the education and qualifications of the young men as producers and as intelligent citizens."</p>	<p>Young men may learn. no. 8. p. 10.</p>	<p>Opportunity in agriculture</p>
<p>Stresses the opportunity for married gardeners in many communities.</p> <p>"We do not take much stock in the cry of some men that 'poor men have no chance now.' This is not true. There were never so many chances for poor men as at this moment. The idea that when lands were out for sale they were easier to pay for is hardly true. There were in the early days no mortgages possible."</p>	<p>Look for opportunity. no. 8. p. 10.</p> <p>The poor have a chance. no. 8. p. 10.</p>	<p>"</p>
<p>"Agriculture offers splendid opportunities for industrial young men who are discontented to waste talent and are willing to fill the soil for a competence..."</p> <p>On the benefits of the new parcels post law. The parcels post is a great benefit to the farmer and the small business of the rural community.</p>	<p>Training for young men. no. 10, p. 11.</p> <p>Beginning of parcels post. no. 10, p. 10.</p> <p>Products by parcels post. no. 10, p. 10.</p> <p>Progress of rural life. no. 10, p. 10.</p>	<p>"</p> <p>Parcel Post</p> <p>"</p> <p>Progress of agriculture</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Rural Life	A difference of opinion. no. 2, p. 10.	<p>Takes issue with the Dallas News as to the need for philanthropists' money to improve conditions in rural areas.</p>
		<p>"But while we differ in this friendly spirit with our friend, the News, and we are convinced that, in this instance, it has misinterpreted the genius of American institutions and misunderstood the character of the country people, we congratulate it upon the sentiment that inspired the writing of that editorial. Still, we do not think anything short of conscious community action will approach a solution of the problems that arise from poverty and lack of education."</p>
"	Social life on the farm. no. 24, p. 10.	
"	Revival of rural life. no. 31, p. 10.	<p>"The farm will never be as attractive as it should, until there are more conveniences in farm homes; rural society will never exert its true influence upon the young people who are reared on farms until it is improved; and our schools will continue to fail in giving rural sentiment and community consciousness until they reach more people and become a vital factor in training for the duties and responsibilities of life. And the way to make rural life better is to discuss these questions until people are determined to take part in community building..."</p>

Date	Description of Cash	Debit
1911	Balance forward	100.00
1912	Cash on hand	50.00
1913	Cash on hand	75.00
1914	Cash on hand	125.00
1915	Cash on hand	200.00
1916	Cash on hand	300.00
1917	Cash on hand	400.00
1918	Cash on hand	500.00
1919	Cash on hand	600.00
1920	Cash on hand	700.00
1921	Cash on hand	800.00

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
<p>Tenancy</p> <p>Landlordism</p>	<p>Renters may own farms. no. 1, p. 10.</p>	<p>"That farmers who are industrious and frugal can pay for homes at present prices of farming lands has been often demonstrated. Young men need not continue to work for wages nor go to the city to 'hunt a job,' the farm offers splendid opportunities for those who till it intelligently..."</p>
<p>"</p>	<p>Renters should buy homes. no. 24, p. 28.</p>	<p>"The Southwest offers excellent opportunities to those who need homes. While land values are now rapidly advancing, still there are cheap lands, easy payments and abundant opportunity for owning homes..."</p>
<p>"</p>	<p>Renters and landlords. no. 39, p. 10.</p>	<p>"When we suggested the acute importance of the landlord and tenant question there were those who thought the subject of little importance. Now we say that this is a subject of more importance than any other which affects the people of this country, and its importance will grow..."</p>

Notes	Historical and Political	Subject
<p>"That farmers who are interested in the future of the country should pay attention to the fact of more knowledge than any other nation affects the people of this country, and the future of the country will grow..."</p> <p>"When we considered the same question of the land and the same question of the future of the country who thought the matter of little importance. Now we say that this is a matter of more knowledge than any other nation affects the people of this country, and the future of the country will grow..."</p> <p>"The Southwest offers excellent opportunities to those who want to live. This land is now rapidly becoming a new home for those who are looking for a new home. There are cheap lands, very fertile and abundant opportunity for making money..."</p>	<p>Remains very new farms. no. 1, p. 10.</p> <p>Remains should pay attention. no. 2, p. 28.</p> <p>Remains and landings. no. 3, p. 10.</p>	<p>Remains</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Absentee Landlordism	Farmers' problems. - pp. 486-487	Unsigned article on the evils of absentee landlordism. Denmark is held up as an example of a country for which its government has done much. "No nation can flourish where agriculture is neglected or despised."
Agricultural Credit	Farmers' problems. - pp. 102, 103	<p>The first part of this unsigned article discusses Germany's system of cooperative land-credit societies. The Farm Journal is making "a careful observation" of this and other cooperative schemes. "There is no reason why a system that has worked so well in Germany, might not be adapted to the United States, provided it had the sanction of the federal government, and the approbation of the several states."</p> <p>Increased production by farmers as a panacea for high prices of foods is also discussed. "We are all preaching the gospel of intensive farming, and the world must in time come round to it; but, in the meantime, the army of consumers must be correspondingly increased... It would be wiser and more to the purpose if those who are urging the farmer to work harder and longer in order that the cost of living may be reduced, were to focus their attention upon Congress and note with what lukewarmness the administration at Washington views all proposal to inaugurate a genuine parcels post. The cost of transportation is what is eating the biggest hole in the consumer's dollar, - that and the necessity under our present archaic conditions for an article to pass through many hands before it reaches the ultimate consumer from the remote producer."</p>

Topic and Remarks	Reference	Subject
<p>The United States is the only country in the world which has a policy of non-interference. This policy is based on the principle that the United States should not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. This policy is based on the principle that the United States should not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. This policy is based on the principle that the United States should not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.</p>	<p>Executive Order 12812 March 1, 1983</p>	<p>Executive Order 12812 March 1, 1983</p>
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Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Agricultural Credit (Cont'd)	Farmers' problems. - pp. 262-263 p. 264	This unsigned article is mostly concerned with the inability of many small farmers to obtain loans. "Hitherto it has been comparatively easy for the ambitious, self-deserving, industrious laborer, whether of native or foreign birth, to secure a farm and to maintain himself upon it; but the time has now come when some such stimulus as is contained in the Raiffeisenbanks of Germany and the proposed credit banks of Great Britain is needed to check the steady drift of population in the direction of the cities, and to forestall a possible time when our fields will no longer suffice to supply us with bread and there will be famine in the land."
LITIGATION	Farmers' problems - pp. 149, 150	
	Give farmers a square deal. - p. 104	Editorial on the fact that the farmer cannot afford to pay the high rate of interest that men in other lines of business can do and that "there is in some sections a reluctance to give the farmer the financial accommodation that is readily conceded to men in other lines of industry." The Farm Journal is said to be looking into the German agricultural credit scheme for the purpose of giving its readers the latest information on the subject.
Country Woman	Moving to town. Editorial. - p. 264	Middle-aged and elderly farmers often move from their farms to the little towns because of "the desire of the wife to escape from the loneliness of the farm."
SOME THINGS	Farmers' problems - pp. 149, 150	"It is our belief that if the farmer were to exercise a little more thoughtfulness, and have the wife accompany him on little excursions whenever convenient, urge her to join the Grange or the church social, and to invite company to the home, there would be fewer worn-out, dulled middle-aged women anxious to escape from the farm to the cramped quarters of a town or village home."

Subject

Additional

Notes and Remarks

Agricultural
Credit
(Cont'd)

Government's problems --
p. 304-305

This ungraded article is mostly concerned with the feasibility of very small loans to small farmers. "Whether it has been completely met for the conditions, self-liquidating, industrial, laborer, whether of native or foreign birth, to secure a loan and to maintain himself upon it; but the time has now come when such stimulus as is contained in the National Bank of Commerce and the proposed credit banks of Great Britain is needed to check the steady drift of population to the direction of the cities, and to forestall a possible time when our fields will no longer self-liquidate to supply us with bread and there will be famine in the land."

Editorial of the fact that the farmer cannot afford to pay the high rate of interest that was in other lines of business and to pay that there is in many sections a reluctance to give the farmer the financial accommodation that is readily extended to men in other lines of industry. "The farmer is said to be looking into the future of giving the national credit scheme for the purpose of giving the producer the latest information on the subject."

Give farmers a square deal --
p. 104

Country
Woman

Moving to town, editorial --
p. 106

Editorial and editorial letters often move from their farms to the little town because of the desire of the wife to escape from the loneliness of the farm. "It is not believed that if the farmer were to be encouraged - little more is expected, and that the wife accompany him on little excursions when her own interest, and her to him the things of the world, and to invite company to the house, there would be fewer women, and little more women anxious to escape from the farm to the comfort of a town or village home."

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Education	College-bred farmers. - p. 596.	College-bred farmers, as well as college-bred men of other lines of work, are failures, "but in the long run success is for the man who has made due preparation, and at no time in any department of life is there a premium put upon ignorance."
Efficiency	Farmers' problems. - pp. 182, 183	This unsigned article is mostly concerned with efficiency as applied to the farm. The Better Farming Association, financed by leading banking and business interests of Minnesota and North Dakota, which has for its object the promotion of better farming in those states and which will contribute a sum equal to that contributed by any community for that purpose, is commented on. The article concludes: "Thus high efficiency in production would go hand in hand with profitable selling, and the toiling farmer would come to his own without hurting anybody else."
Free Trade	Free trade with Canada. - p. 390	"And let us say again that American farmers are not opposed to genuine reciprocity with Canada, but they are dead opposed to having their selling market put on a free trade basis, and their buying market on a protective basis. Free trade for all or free trade for none - the long-time motto of the National Grange - stands as the sentiment of American farmers. They want no deal that is not square."
Marketing	Farmers' problems. - pp. 30, 31	Among the problems discussed in this unsigned article is the question of who gets the lion's share of the dollar. It is concluded that "the closer we can approach direct marketing the more likely we are to solve the problem of a fair division of profits. How to bring this about is one of the most difficult questions of the day."

Date and Location	Remarks	Remarks
<p>The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting held on the 1st of January, 1900, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main Street, New York City.</p>	<p>Mr. J. H. Smith 123 Main Street New York City</p>	Mr. J. H. Smith
<p>The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting held on the 1st of January, 1900, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main Street, New York City.</p>	<p>Mr. J. H. Smith 123 Main Street New York City</p>	Mr. J. H. Smith
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Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Marketing (Cont'd.)	Farmers' problems. - pp. 594, 595	"What we should strive to bring about is the lifting of the submerged tenth to a condition in which they will be able to buy all the food they need, and devise such improvement in transportation facilities as will bring producer and consumer into closer touch at the lowest possible cost. When we shall have done this we shall find the harvests none too bountiful."
	Municipal markets. How they bring producers and consumers together, and thus help to solve the high cost of living. - p. 661.	
Negro Farmers	The negro farmer. He makes good when given a fair chance. - p. 547.	"The negroes make good progress as successful farmers when given a fair chance. The Farm Journal says, 'Give them a fair chance.'"
Parcel Post	Farmers' problems. - pp. 330, 331	Unsigned article in favor of "a real parcels post extending to every part of the country where there exists a post-office."
Prices and Adequate Income	Farmers' problems. - pp. 538, 539	Unsigned article on the question of who fixes the prices of farm products and why Liverpool should have the right to fix the price of wheat. It is concluded with this statement: "More and more the farmer is becoming a business man in addition to being a more intelligent tiller of the soil; and to a greater extent than ever before farming is becoming a well regulated industry. This advance must ultimately lead to clear knowledge of the cost of farm production and the ability of the farmers to fix their own prices, instead of having it done by hostile interests in Liverpool or elsewhere."

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Prices and Adequate Income (Cont'd.)	<p>The milk in the cocoanut. Give to the farmer what belongs to him and he will do his own uplifting. - p. 325</p> <p>The real problem unsolved. - p. 32</p>	<p>"If the doctors of the societies for the promotion of agriculture will devise some scheme whereby the farmer may be assured of a recompense commensurate with his toil, the whole rural up-life problem will be solved."</p> <p>The farmer is flooded with advice on "how to grow more to the acre in order that those who live in the cities may not starve." But the farmer's main problem is "how to get a living profit from the results of his arduous toil." No one has undertaken to solve it for him. "Therefore, while the farmer welcomes all outside suggestions intended to increase his crops and lighten his labors, he is more vitally concerned with getting his share of the dollar."</p>
Reform	<p>On rolls the world. - p. 442</p>	<p>Editorial quoting from Emerson's remarks regarding conservatism and innovation. Part of the quotation and the editor's remarks follow:</p> <p>"Reform is affirmative, conservatism, negative; conservatism goes for comfort, reform for truth.</p> <p>"Conservatism never puts the foot forward; in the hour when it does that, it is not establishment, but reform."</p> <p>"How well this fits the present political situation! It is the same old conflict in a new form, but with features strikingly similar to those that have gone before. Our people are giving attention to the principles and methods of government, as they ought to, and they are learning much. This</p>

Subject

Editorials

Notes and Extracts

Reform
(Cont'd.)

political campaign is the most peppery one the country has known since 1896 or perhaps since 1860. Many of our folks are worried over it, fearful that the wrong candidate will get in; but do not worry, the country is safe. The American people are fit for self-government, and they are getting onto the job right now."

RECEIVED

1914

1914

TO THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above subject.
The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signature]

1914

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
<p>Agricultural Credit</p>	<p>How can the farmer get money power? - p.146.</p> <p>Still banking on agriculture. - pp.98-99.</p>	<p>"Probably in the same way that others have gotten it, viz.: by organization, by doing good money business and by getting the same privileges in the use of national credit and national coin that those who now constitute the money power now possess." Mr. Lubin's proposal to the Southern States regarding a cooperative credit system for the South and the appointment of a committee to make an investigation of the Raiffeisen system in Europe and report to the Southern Commercial Congress are commented on.</p> <p>Another editorial on this subject entitled "European Farm Finance?" is given on p.482.</p> <p>Comment on the appointment of a Committee by the American Bankers Association "to consider and report on the subject of farm financing in relation to the conditions in the United States." Mr. Lubin's account of the Raiffeisen banks of Germany is referred to. "Does this describe what the American Bankers' Association means by giving attention to financing American farmers? If so, we rejoice in them, but it is not necessary for the American farmers to be dependent even to that extent upon the American Bankers Association; they can do it themselves. We are glad that Mr. Lubin's timely agitation of this subject is attracting attention in this State, and all farmers' organizations should make the matter a subject for earnest study and discussion. It will be well if the Bankers' Association's public-spirited disposition to give attention to the financing of American farming should suggest forcibly to farmers the chance of financing themselves at first cost for time loans of sufficient duration."</p>

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Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Banker-Farmer Relations	<p>Bankers and agriculture. Editorial. p.482</p> <p>Farmers and bankers. Editorial. p.530.</p>	<p>"In fact, we believe it will be directly to the advantage of farmers to propagate among bankers and other influential elements of our citizenship a better appreciation of the character of agriculture and the agencies by which it may be made more productive to the world and to those who honestly and intelligently give their lives to its pursuit."</p> <p>Another editorial on banker-farmer relations. Asks for expressions from readers on this subject. States that "If we can induce our rural bankers to tell us what they have learned about farming depositors and borrowers, and our farmers to do the same about money-lenders on rural property and for rural purposes something might come out which would lead to better understanding all around."</p>
Cost of Living and the Farmer Colonization of California	<p>The source of prices. p.222.</p> <p>Editorials on the projected colonies of Swiss immigrants and Pennsylvania Quaker farmers for California; p.2.</p>	<p>The editor gives both a cordial welcome. If the Swiss "come with the means of starting right on California lands they will constitute a very desirable factor in our population and development."</p> <p>In the editorial on the Quaker settlement it is stated that "the thing of general importance to emphasize... is that California land for people who know how to use it is available at prices which invite settlement and investment. There is, in fact, enough such land to go around for all well planned subdivision enterprises in spite of the fact that so many movements are now in progress."</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Banker-Farmer Relations	<p>Bankers and agriculture. Editorial. p. 488</p> <p>Farmer and Banker. Editorial. p. 530.</p> <p>Still banking on agriculture. - p. 53-54.</p>	<p>"In fact, we believe it will be directly to the advantage of farmers to propagate among bankers and other influential elements of our citizenship a better appreciation of the character of agriculture and the agencies by which it may be made more productive to the world and to those who honestly and intelligently give their lives to its pursuit."</p> <p>Another editorial on banker-farmer relations. Asks for expressions from readers on this subject. States that "if we can induce our rural bankers to tell us what they have learned about farming depositors and borrowers, and our farmers to do the same about money-lenders on rural property and for rural purposes something might come out which would lead to better understanding all around."</p>
Colonization of California	<p>Editorials on the projected colonies of Swiss immigrants and Pennsylvania farmer farmers for California, p. 5.</p>	<p>The editor gives both a cordial welcome. If the Swiss "come with the means of settling right on California lands they will constitute a very desirable factor in our population and development." Means to be dependent even to that.</p> <p>In the editorial on the banker settlement it is stated that "the thing of general importance to emphasize... is that California land for people who know how to use it is available at prices which invite settlement and investment. There is, in fact, enough such land to go around for all well planned subdivision enterprises in spite of the fact that so many movements are now in progress."</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
<p>Cooperation</p>	<p>Partnership better than a trust. p. 50-51 p. 52</p>	<p>"As we understand it, Mr. Carnegie's opinion, before a Congressional Committee, is against the conclusions of the economists, who agree that trusts are triumphant in their chosen fields and constitute a force which modern progress cannot dispense with. That fact does not fatally injure his conclusion for us. We apprehend he may be right. We cannot understand exactly how his mind jumped from steel to farming unless it was through a subconsciousness that the real question in the investigation is, how do trusts stand related to the chief industry of the country... He says a farming trust or corporation could not compare with a country full of alive farmers in force and efficiency, or wealth production perhaps. And by the same sign a combination for farmers would be more powerful than a combination against farming - if the farmers only knew enough to get together and act like Mr. Carnegie and his partners did in the steel business."</p>
<p>Cost of Living and the Farmer</p>	<p>The course of prices. p. 386. Editorials on the projected colonies of Asia and Europe for Pennsylvania and Kansas for California p. 2.</p>	<p>Editorial on the misrepresentation of the "farmer as the chief contributor in the tragedy of the high cost of living." "Of course, prices are good, and we have no taste for claiming that farmers are suffering when they have something to sell at prices which are now attainable. At the same time we object to the too common assumption that the farmers are rapacious and are taking things which are out of their reach." "Those who manifest the keenest delight in recent social changes should now rejoice in the better prices which the farmer is realizing and devote their attention in the evidence that the food producer is beginning to get what is rightly coming to him."</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
<p>Cost of Living and the Farmer - (Cont'd.)</p>	<p>Who gets the increment? p.26</p>	<p>Editorial on the announcement that a survey of food supply of the United States with special reference to the increased cost of living is to be made under the supervision of Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill. The editor lists a number of things that he presumes which will be found to "explain the higher cost of living and dispel the cloud of suspicion from the innocent farmer who simply raises corn while others make the sugar?" the editor also says that the time has come when the farmer should be able to get a fair price for his product.</p>
<p>Marketing</p>	<p>Your money and your time. pp.554-555.</p>	<p>Editorial on the plan of a Mrs. Flagg for lowering the cost of living. This plan includes the creation of a State Produce Commission and the establishment of public market places. Middlemen would be eliminated. The plan is stated to be as good as far as it goes.</p> <p>"We are strongly in favor of direct trade between producers and consumers so far as it can be secured with advantage to both, and all towns and villages should do whatever is advantageous in smoothing the way for producers and consumers to get together, either at market places or at the house-doors... This undertaking may be very desirable according to what we know of it - which is nothing. If it is based upon the expectation that selling California products at retail by producers will remove existing difficulties in transportation and trade it will be disappointing... The scheme should not be worked through the woman's clubs alone: it should be studied by the associations of large producers... If not, it is likely to go to the legislature with provisions which may hurt more than they help, and any selling-interest which may be affected will have no difficulty in killing it because of its fallacies and inadequacies." It is a well-known fact that the farmer is a poor businessman.</p>
<p>Progressivism</p>		

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
<p>Cost of Living - and the Farmer - (Cont'd.)</p> <p>Marketing</p>	<p>Also see the increment p. 52</p> <p>Your money and your time. pp. 52-53</p>	<p>Editorial on the announcement that a survey of food supply of the United States with special reference to the increased cost of living is to be made under the supervision of Commissioner of Labor Charles F. Miller. The editor lists a number of things that he presumes will be found to explain the higher cost of living and gives the kind of amelioration from the increased farmer who simply raises cash while others make the money."</p> <p>Editorial on the plan of a new plan for lowering the cost of living. This plan includes the creation of a State Produce Commission and the establishment of public market places. The plan is stated to be as good as far as it goes.</p> <p>"We are strongly in favor of direct trade between producers and consumers so far as it can be secured with advantage to both, and all towns and villages should do whatever is advantageous in smoothing the way for producers and consumers to get together, either at market places or at the house-doors.... This undertaking may be very desirable according to what we know of it - which is nothing. It is based upon the expectation that selling California products at retail by producers will remove existing difficulties in transportation and trade it will be disappointing.... The scheme should not be worked through the woman's club alone; it should be studied by the association of large producers.... If not, it is likely to go to the legislature with provisions which may hurt more than they help, and any selling-interest which may be affected will have no difficulty in killing it because of its fallacies and inadequacies."</p>

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Parcel Post	Parcels post rally. p.170	<p>Editorial on proposition of Professor W.A. Henry to set aside March 18, 1912 as Farmers Parcel-post Letter Day on which ^{farmers} are to write letters to their congressman asking for an up-to-date parcel post.</p>
Price-Fixing	Price-fixing organizations. p.410.	<p>Editorial on the gossip that the "trust-busting machinery of the United States" is to concentrate on the price-fixing organizations of California, the walnut and bean and other growers and that the lima bean growers have agreed to dissolve their organization if it is found that they are violating the Sherman antitrust law. "It occurs to us to be joyful over these reports, not only for the prominent proclamation of the chances of profit in these distinctive products of ours, but because it will be so easy to realize all the benefits of association by the abandonment of their least valuable and most difficult to maintain of their undertakings, and that is price-fixing... What California needs is to sell more lima beans and walnuts at as good a price as an increased demand will insure."</p>
Progressivism	An evolutionary process. p.579.	<p>"We notice that a contemporary who holds that all political unrest of the present day is wrong, goes one point farther and charges it all to the grangerism of the Central West of a third of a century ago. It places grangerism, populism and progressivism as a series of evils, for which the remedy, we suppose, must be standpatism. We have nothing to do with the partisan uses which are being made of progressivism, but we are sure that it is the hope of the country, whatever political party may be chosen to enforce it... Our contemporary connects the present demand for reform with grangerism as a slur; we accept it as a compliment and a tribute."</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Progressivism	An evolutionary process. p. 279.	<p>"We notice that a contemporary who holds that all political unrest of the present day is wrong, goes one point farther and charges it all to the propagandists of the Central West of a third of a century ago. It places progressivism, population and progressivism as a series of evils, for which the remedy, we suppose, must be eradication. We have nothing to do with the particular view which are being made of progressivism, but we are sure that it is the hope of the country, whatever political party may be chosen to enforce it...</p> <p>Our contemporary connects the present demand for reform with progressivism as a sin; we accept it as a compliment and a tribute."</p>
Price-Fixing	Price-fixing organizations. p. 410.	<p>Editorial on the goods that the "trust-busting machinery of the United States" is to concentrate on the price-fixing organizations of California, the walnut and bean and other growers and that the lima bean growers have agreed to dissolve their organization if it is found that they are violating the Sherman anti-trust law. "It occurs to us to be joyful over these reports, not only for the prominent prosecution of the charges of profits in these distinctive products of ours, but because it will be so easy to realize all the benefits of association by the abandonment of their lesser valuable and most difficult to maintain of their undertakings, and that is price-fixing... What California needs is to sell more lima beans and walnuts at a good price as an increased demand will insure."</p>
Parcel Post	Parcel post reply. p. 170.	<p>Editorial on proposition of Professor W.A. Henry to set aside March 18, 1911 as Parcel Post Letter Day on which all to write letters to their congressmen asking for an up-to-date parcel post.</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Pure Food and Drugs Adminis- tration.	More woe about Wiley. p.74.	Editorial on the situation in the "pure food administration of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. It is followed by other editorials entitled: Knocking the referee board; And the poor secre- tary of agriculture; The politics in it all.
Tariff	Reason in wool protection. p.50.	Editorial commanding to the attention of readers the article by F.A. Ellinwood on A Wool Tariff That Protects, in this issue of the Pacific Rural Press. "The understanding of the matter of a tariff on the basis of the scoured pound, should be possessed by those who are not wool growers... It reduces the tariff but maintains the pro- tective features thereof for industries which are working at a disadvantage because of less cost of production in foreign countries. This is the same protection we need for our fruit industries, and for other agricultural undertakings."
	The sugar tariff. p.290.	"...it seems to us, California ought to exert a strong influence to have the sugar tariff maintained."
Miscellaneous	Farming will cure everything! p.362.	Editorial on Princeton University's plan to open a large farm property near the college which will provide students with the means of working their way through college. The plan is denounced as "quackery." "But the prevailing notion is that agriculture will cure all social difficulties, and so Princeton attaches a farm to yield a livelihood to those who are being taught to care for everything else but farming."

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Pure Food and Drugs Adminis- tration.	More was about Wiley. p.74.	<p>Editorial on the situation in the pure food administration of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. It is followed by other editorials entitled: Knowing the referee board; And the poor secretary of agriculture; The politics in it all.</p>
Tariff	<p>Reason in wool protection. p.50.</p> <p>The sugar tariff. p.280.</p>	<p>Editorial commending to the attention of readers the article by E.A. Willwood on a Wool Tariff that protects in this sense of the Pacific Rural Press.</p> <p>"The understanding of the matter for a tariff on the basis of the known pounds should be possessed by those who are not wool growers... It reduces the tariff but maintains the protective features thereof for industries which are working at a disadvantage because of less cost of production in foreign countries. This is the same protection we need for our fruit industries, and for other agricultural undertakings."</p> <p>"...it seems to us, California ought to exert a strong influence to have the sugar tariff maintained." An increased demand will be maintained.</p>
Miscellaneous	Tariff will cure everything! p.363.	<p>Editorial on Princeton University's plan to open a large farm property near the college which will provide students with the means of working their way through college. The plan is denounced as "quackery." "But the prevailing notion is that agriculture will cure all social ills, and so Princeton attaches a farm to yield a livelihood to those who are being taught to care for everything else but farming." -- and more</p> <p>sent is the hope of the country, whatever...</p> <p>return with production as a vital element in a civilization and a tribute."</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
<p>Miscellaneous - (Cont'd.)</p>	<p>What will the government do? Editorial. pp.26-27.</p>	<p>"In the first place, probably, it will do a lot of politics... the danger is that this inquiry into the cost of living will this year do nothing more than give a few suggestions for planks in the party platforms which will be framed up next summer... To our view there is no hope of greatly changing things by convention or congressional fiat... But when it comes right down to doing ordinary things in a better way, the people must do it themselves, and the fundamental requirements are that they know things and trust each other, and both are educational products." Sir H.R. Haggard's statements with regard to Denmark, education and cooperation are commented on. The editorial ends with this statement:</p> <p>"And we are quite sure that some of the changes which such wise men, acting together, would accomplish would be cheaper transportation by parcel post and otherwise, cheaper information by postal telegraph, cheaper money by agricultural national banks - all of which and many other blessings Congress can provide when it gets over being so keen about politics. And when that is done there will be fewer people compelled to live by their wits, which means raising the cost of living for all who really do produce something desirable."</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
<p>Miscellaneous - (Cont'd.)</p>	<p>What will the Government do? Editorial. pp. 38-39.</p> <p>The paper will. p. 39.</p>	<p>"In the first place, probably, it will do a lot of political... the danger is that this inquiry is to the cost of living will this year be nothing more than give a few suggestions for places in the party platform which will be passed on next summer... To our view there is no hope of greatly changing things by convention or congressional fiat... But when it comes right down to doing ordinary things in a better way, the people must do it themselves, and the fundamental requirements are that they know things and trust each other, and both are educational products." - Mr. H. H. Hagerd's statements with regard to Denmark, education and cooperation are commented on. The editorial ends with this statement:</p> <p>"And we are quite sure that some of the changes which such wise men, acting together, would accomplish would be cheaper transportation by parcel post and otherwise, cheaper information by postal telegraph, cheaper money by experimental national banks - all of which and many other things Congress can provide when it gets over being so keen about politics. And when that is done there will be fewer people compelled to live by their wits, which means raising the cost of living for all who really do produce something desirable."</p> <p>With the coming of war...</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Agricultural Credit	<p data-bbox="336 270 743 305">Agricultural credit. p.466</p> <p data-bbox="336 333 887 396">Agriculture deserves such consideration. p.371.</p> <p data-bbox="336 697 743 732">Capital for farming. p.274.</p> <p data-bbox="336 907 815 970">Co-operation for farm financing. p.586.</p> <p data-bbox="336 1005 815 1061">Farmers need command of capital. pp.394-395.</p> <p data-bbox="336 1096 815 1152">The matter of money for farming. p.299.</p>	<p data-bbox="922 340 1675 669">"Government credit is now used by bankers, and they use it safely and well, and it is their business to make money. Government credit should be just as available to farmers to make crops. High-priced money limits agricultural improvements and makes crops short and of high cost. Low interest and long loans are essential in the greater business of crop production which all conditions now favor, and for the successful pursuit of which increased knowledge and broader conceptions give preparation."</p> <p data-bbox="922 704 1675 886">"It must be weeks since we repeated our old-time claim that capital for farming should be as cheap as capital for anything else - even for the banking business. We cannot resist another hit at the high-interest exaction which has hampered farming success so long..."</p> <p data-bbox="922 1005 1675 1068">Discusses this need in connection with an official prophecy of declining prices.</p> <p data-bbox="922 1096 1675 1374">Discusses that fact that Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France has completed his investigations of the systems of agricultural credit in operation in Europe. He suggests that the matter be placed before the people of the United States. "... The result will doubtless be in time the adoption of an American system of farm loans which will meet our conditions of citizenship and make for new development and prosperity."</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Agricultural Credit	Agricultural credit. p. 486	to the point of living...
	Agriculture deserves such consideration. p. 371.	<p>"Government credit is now used by bankers, and they use it safely and well, and it is their business to make money. Government credit should be just as available to farmers to make crops. High-priced money limits agricultural improvement and makes crops short and of slight cost. Low interest and long loans are essential in the greater business of crop production which all conditions now favor, and for the successful pursuit of which increased knowledge and broader conceptions give preparation."</p>
Capital for farming.	Capital for farming. p. 374.	<p>"It must be weeks since we repeated our old-time claim that capital for farming should be as cheap as capital for anything else - even for the banking business. We cannot resist another hit at the high-interest exaction which has hampered farming success so long..."</p>
Co-operation for farm financing.	Co-operation for farm financing. p. 386.	<p>...and when that is done it will be fewer people compelled to live by their wits, which means raising the cost of living for all the people who need in connection with an official prophecy of declining prices.</p>
Farmers need command of capital.	Farmers need command of capital. pp. 384-385.	<p>Discusses this fact that upon T. Harvick, American Ambassador to France has completed his investigation of the systems of agricultural credit in operation in Europe. He suggests that the matter be placed before the people of the United States. "...The result will doubtless be in time the adoption of an American system of farm loans which will meet our conditions of citizenship and make for new development and prosperity."</p>
The matter of money for farming.	The matter of money for farming. p. 389.	

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
<p>Cost of living - Agricultural Credit - (Cont'd)</p> <p>Farmer as capitalist</p> <p>Agricultural Workers' in- surance and Drugs law</p>	<p>related to the high cost of National importance of agri- cultural credit. pp.554-555</p> <p>The quality of patriotism. p.650. The farmer a capitalist. p.570.</p> <p>A ruction over accident insur- ance. p.98.</p>	<p>Thinks that when farmers are in shape to pro- tect themselves through proper agricultural credit, they will be in shape to save the Re- public.</p> <p>"...It is certainly very important that a rational view of the agricultural bearings of the matter shall prevail in the next legislature, and to that end all associations of farmers should take up the present law for discussion and declaration this fall... A new English law went into effect this year providing insurance for farm laborers' injuries..."</p> <p>The editorial is opposed to this measure for California.</p>
<p>Agriculture for preachers</p> <p>Milk</p> <p>Cost of living</p> <p>Parcels post</p>	<p>Agriculture for preachers. p.274. Will you buy apples or paper?</p> <p>Our dairymen need not fear.</p> <p>Distribution of food products. pp.618-619.</p> <p>A full market basket. pp.323-324.</p>	<p>Speaking of short courses at the University, the editor says: "...Rural congregations which are disposed to plan a little rest for themselves and for their spiritual guides should consider the offering at the University Farm."</p> <p>Describes the undertaking of the Housekeepers' League in Philadelphia to break the price of eggs which they considered exorbitant.</p> <p>"So far as settling the high cost of living goes, it is perfectly easy. If you will fill your own basket and carry it home you can live for 40 to 60 per cent less than those who are not doing it..."</p> <p>The editor does not agree with this view.</p> <p>government in guarding our borders from new in- trusions..."</p>

Notes and Extracts	Editorials	Subject
<p>Think that when farmers are in shape to produce themselves through proper agricultural credit, they will be in shape to save the public.</p> <p>"...It is certainly very important that a rational view of the agricultural business of the matter shall prevail in the next legislature, and to that end all associations of farmers should take up the present law for discussion and declaration this fall... A new English law went into effect this year providing insurance for farm laborers' injuries..."</p> <p>The editorial is opposed to this measure for California. Capital for farming also - even for the farming business. We cannot resist anything. Speaking of short courses at the University, the editor says: "...Rural organizations which are disposed to plan a little rest for themselves and for their spiritual guides should consider the offering at the University Farm."</p> <p>Describe the undertaking of the Housekeepers' League in Philadelphia to break the price of eggs which they considered exorbitant.</p> <p>It seems that last year \$7.00 was paid for a settling the high cost of living. "So far as settling the high cost of living goes, it is perfectly easy. If you will fill your own basket and carry it home you can live for 40 to 50 per cent less than those who are not doing it." The result will doubtless be in time. The editor does not agree with this view.</p> <p>Make for new development and growth.</p>	<p>National importance of agricultural credit. pp. 324-325</p> <p>The quality of patriotism. p. 330.</p> <p>A motion over accident insurance. p. 38.</p> <p>Significant for farmers. p. 324.</p> <p>Agriculture for preachers. p. 374.</p> <p>Co-operation for farm financing. p. 324.</p> <p>Distribution of food products. pp. 318-319.</p> <p>The matter of money for farming. A full market basket. pp. 322-324.</p>	<p>Agricultural Credit - (Cont'd)</p> <p>Agricultural Workers' insurance</p> <p>Agriculture for preachers</p> <p>Cost of living</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Cost of living - (Cont'd)	Related to the high cost of living. p.244.	States that "the most relevant suggestion for the feeding of people of moderate means nutritiously and wholesomely is found in the vast prune production of Servia and California."
Farmer as Capitalist	The farmer a capitalist. p.370.	"Current comment and common observation indicate that the farmer has not usually been properly placed in the public view. He has been placed in the laboring class and has been denied his true rank in the capitalistic class..."
Food and Drugs law	Are we getting into bad company? p.26.	"We wonder if our benign process of preserving natural colors of dried fruits by sulphuring is really coming into entangling alliances which may bring disrepute... we discovered that the method which we used to save fruit was being employed by manufacturers of cereal breakfast foods to whiten their raw materials... Such products... are adulterated within the meaning of the Foods and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906..."
Marketing	Will you buy apples or paper? p.323.	Opposes direct marketing by producers.
Milk	Our dairymen need not fear. p.466.	Thinks that dairymen need not fear danger from "synthetic milk", columns about which are appearing in the newspapers.
Parcels post	Parcels-post practice. p.619. Why the parcels post? p.466.	Gives the reasons for the opposition of the four express companies to this measure.
Plant pests	The general government and fruit pests. p.170.	"...it seems clear that, without remitting our local work against the spread of injurious insects, our great protection must come from the general government in guarding our borders from new introductions..."

Subject	Literature	Notes and Remarks
Cost of living - (1933)	Related to the high cost of living. p. 344.	States that "the most relevant suggestion for the feeding of people of moderate means must always and wholeheartedly be found in the vast fruit production of Nevada and California."
Former as Capitalist	The farmer a capitalist. p. 170.	"Current comment and common observation indicate that the farmer has not usually been properly placed in the public view. He has been placed in the laboring class and has been denied his true rank in the capitalist class..."
Food and Drugs Law	Are we getting into bad company? p. 15.	"We wonder if our design process of preserving natural colors of dried fruits by maintaining a really constant into satisfying differences which may arise in the process... we discovered that the method which we used to save fruits was being employed by manufacturers of cereal breakfast foods to alter their raw materials... such products are admitted within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1938..."
Marketing	Will you buy apples or pears? p. 333.	Opposes direct marketing by producers.
Milk	Our dairymen need not fear. p. 466.	Think that dairymen need not fear danger from "artificial milk", columns about which are appearing in the newspapers.
Parasite host	Parasite-host practice. p. 619.	gives the reasons for the collection of the four species compared to this measure.
Plant pests	The general government and fruit pests. p. 170.	"It seems clear that, without remitting our local work against the spread of injurious insects, our present protection must come from the general government in granting our borders from new introductions..."

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Prices	Will prices tend downward? 4.2, p.394.	<p>"...There arises in our minds... [a] question which seems to be more clearly one of economics but may be somewhat otherwise: why is Secretary Wilson so anxious to assure people that prices of farm products will be lower?... Secretary Wilson has made an investigation of the causes of the prices and the effect of the bumper crops in the United States upon such prices. He claims that the great prosperity of the American farmer has brought about a material decrease in the cost of food products, although in many instances the reduction will not become apparent to the consumer for several months..."</p> <p>The editor advances arguments to show that prophecy is a little shaky from a scientific point of view.</p>
Tariff	<p>Activity in produce movement. p.194.</p> <p>Another subtle free-trade suggestion. p.194.</p> <p>The citrus situation in public affairs. p.618.</p> <p>Don't we care for protection? p.50.</p>	<p>Discusses the large increase in the barley crop and says: "No such amount of barley would have been called for from California if Canadian reciprocity, which is a poor relation of free trade, had not been defeated some time ago..."</p> <p>Advocates a plan suggested by a visiting Australian that California import wool from New South Wales and manufacture it.</p> <p>Fears that tariff tinkering will advance costs to consumers.</p>

Notes and Extracts	Editorials	Subject
<p>"...there arises in our minds... a question which seems to be more clearly one of economics but may be somewhat obscured by its proximity to the economic side of the problem. The price of the product will be lower... Secretary Wilson has made an investigation of the cause of the price and the effect of the higher price in the United States upon such prices. It shows that the great majority of the American farmer has brought about a material increase in the cost of food products, although in many instances the reduction will not become apparent to the consumer for several months..."</p> <p>The editor advances arguments to show that prosperity is a little shaky from a scientific point of view. He mentions the fact that the price of wheat has fallen from \$1.00 to \$0.75, and that the price of corn has fallen from \$0.50 to \$0.40. He also mentions the fact that the price of cotton has fallen from \$15.00 to \$10.00. He concludes that the price of food products has fallen, and that the price of raw materials has fallen, and that the price of manufactured goods has fallen. He concludes that the price of food products has fallen, and that the price of raw materials has fallen, and that the price of manufactured goods has fallen.</p> <p>Advocate a plan suggested by a visiting Australian that California import wool from New South Wales and manufacture it.</p> <p>There is tariff tinkering will advance costs to consumers.</p> <p>...it seems clear that, without committing our labor and capital to the cause of protection, we cannot protect our goods from the foreign market.</p>	<p>Will prices tend downward? p. 394.</p> <p>The farmer a capitalist. p. 400.</p> <p>...we are looking into the future...</p>	<p>Prices</p>
<p>...the large increase in the barley crop and wheat: the much amount of barley would have been called for from California if Canadian reciprocity, which is a poor relation of free trade, had not been defeated some time ago..."</p>	<p>Activity in produce movement. p. 194.</p>	<p>Tariff</p>
<p>...the cotton situation in public affairs. p. 418.</p> <p>Don't we care for protection? p. 50.</p>	<p>Another anti-free-trade suggestion. p. 194.</p>	<p>Anti-free-trade</p>
<p>...the cotton situation in public affairs. p. 418.</p> <p>Don't we care for protection? p. 50.</p>	<p>The cotton situation in public affairs. p. 418.</p> <p>Don't we care for protection? p. 50.</p>	<p>Cotton</p>

Subject	Editorials	Notes and Extracts
Tariff - (Cont'd)	For instance, the tariff. p.146.	
Agricultural p.112	<p>Politics and produce. p.491.</p> <p>loan associations. but they are organized and what they will do the farmer - the same principle will be loan associations.</p>	<p>"Laying aside all the dead issues which the farmers of the Middle West have been lead to support by efforts at class demagoguery, like the free silver, the greenback and other economic fallacies, take look now, for instance, at the free trade fallacy which our middle West contemporary would seize upon as fit to be the cornerstone of his agricultural editors' politics..."</p> <p>"We are perhaps fortunate that we have to take our political interference with trade chiefly in tariff theories and not in international hatred ..." Discusses the uprising of Berlin housewives because supplies of Russian meat were not put on sale.</p>
Association of Southern Agricultural Editors	<p>Editorial summary of resolutions passed by Association of Southern Agricultural Editors, p.1192.</p>	<p>Mentions also ways of influencing legislation.</p> <p>measures looking to the eradication of hog cholera, the standardization of hog cholera serum, and has been by the National Department of Agriculture; (3) a National appropriation of \$200,000 for tick eradication; (4) the National system of registering farm values; (5) the establishment of livestock grinding plants, and lower freight rates on live; (6) state legislation to check the sale of anthrax-infected cotton seed; (7) endorsing the Southern Commercial Congress plan to send a commission to Europe to study systems of agricultural credit; (8) to have Departments of Agriculture and</p>

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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes and Extracts
<p>Agricultural Credit</p>	<p>Editorial on failure of Southern farmers to make adequate use of the credit facilities of the banks; -p.253.</p> <p>Powell, E. P. The country community of the future will be a co-operative community. -p.47.</p> <p>Young, J. R. Co-operative land and loan associations. How they can be organized and what they will do for the farmer - the same principle as building and loan associations. -p.1266.</p>	<p>From E. P. Powell's "How to Live in the Country."</p>
<p>Association of Southern Agricultural Workers</p>	<p>Editorial summary of resolutions passed by Association of Southern Agricultural Workers; -p.1192.</p> <p>Southern farmers must co-operate in marketing their products. Editorial p.355.</p> <p>Wall, J. H. A big co-operative garden.</p>	<p>Resolutions declared for: "(1) measures looking to the stamping out of hog cholera, the standardization of hog cholera serum, and its control by the National Department of Agriculture; (2) a National appropriation of \$400,000 for tick eradication; (3) the Terrens system of registering land titles; (4) the establishment of limestone grinding plants, and lower freight rates on lime; (5) State legislation to check the sale of anthracnose-infested cotton seed; (6) endorsing the Southern Commercial Congress plan to send a commission to Europe to study systems of agricultural credit; (7) to have Departments of Agriculture and</p>

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Agricultural Credits	<p>Editorial on failure of Southern farmers to make adequate use of the credit facilities of the banks; -p.238.</p> <p>Powell, H. P. The country community of the future will be a co-operative community. -p.47.</p> <p>Young, V. E. Co-operative land and loan associations. How they can be organized and what they will do for the farmer - the same principles as building and loan associations. -p.128.</p>	<p>Editorial on failure of Southern farmers to make adequate use of the credit facilities of the banks; -p.238.</p> <p>Powell, H. P. The country community of the future will be a co-operative community. -p.47.</p> <p>Young, V. E. Co-operative land and loan associations. How they can be organized and what they will do for the farmer - the same principles as building and loan associations. -p.128.</p>
Association of Southern Agricultural Workers	<p>Editorial summary of resolutions passed by Association of Southern Agricultural Workers; -p.113.</p>	<p>Measures looking to the stamping out of hog cholera, the standardization of hog cholera serum, and the control by the National Department of Agriculture; (2) a National appropriation of \$400,000 for tick eradication; (3) the Torrens system of registering land titles; (4) the establishment of limestone grinding plants, and lower freight rates on lime; (5) State legislation to check the sale of anthracnose-infested cotton seed; (6) endorsing the Southern Commercial Congress plan to send a commission to Europe to study systems of agricultural credit; (7) to have Departments of Agriculture and</p>

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Cooperation (Cont'd)	<p>Brand, C. M. Farmers should organize co-operative ginning and cotton-selling associations. Too many middlemen now divide profits that should go to farmers - what some organizations are doing - Mr. Brand also urges farmers to insist on better grading. p.1238.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. Agricultural co-operation in Ireland: I. Twenty years of agitation and what it has accomplished. pp.795,803; II. Cooperative credit societies and why we should have them in the South. pp.815, 822; III. The twofold problem of business organization. pp.855,861.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. Averaging \$2 more per hog thru co-operation. That is the net result to Danish farmers - An interesting visit to a co-operative bacon factory and a co-operative egg-packing plant. pp.1271, 1281.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. Co-operation for the common good. How 14,000,000 workers in England are leagued together in insurance against sickness and 2,500,000 against unemployment. pp.937,959,967.</p>	<p>to divide up into one-acre lots for gardening purposes to be worked on the cooperative plan.</p>

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<p>Cooperatives (Cont'd)</p>	<p>Brand, G. M. Farmers should organize co-operative spinning and cotton-selling associations. Two many millmen now divide profits that should go to farmers - what some organizations are doing - Mr. Brand also urges farmers to insist on better trading. p.1238.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. Agricultural co-operation in Ireland: I. Twenty years of agitation and what it has accomplished. pp.782,801; II. Co-operative credit societies and why we should have them in the South. pp.815,823; III. The twofold problem of business organization. pp.858,861.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. Averaging 33 more per hog this co-operation. That is the net result to Danish farmers - An interesting visit to a co-operative bacon factory and a co-operative pig-breeding plant. pp.1271,1281.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. Co-operation for the common good. Now 14,000 workers in England are insured together in insurance against sickness and 2,500,000 against unemployment. pp.927,928,929.</p>	<p>to divide up into various jobs for certain persons to be worked on the co-operative plan.</p>

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Cooperation (Cont'd)	<p>Poe, Clarence. Co-operation gives the farmers three profits instead of one. This is why Hans Hansen makes a good living on fifteen acres, and why Henry is inland. "A little land full of happy people." - My visit to Hansen and his neighbors. pp. 122, 123.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. Cows and co-operation have made Denmark rich. Co-operation, scientific knowledge, strict business policies, and high-quality products are the four secrets of success. pp. 124, 125.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. Lessons from Denmark for farmers at home. The first and fundamental lesson is that agricultural productivity and successful co-operation are possible only with a great body of educated and organized home-owning small farmers. - p. 123.</p>	<p>The first of a series of articles on "How to Make a Cotton Farm Pay." The object of this series of articles is (1) to suggest suitable methods of rotation and diversification and (2) to show how to make cotton on the reduced acreage at the smallest possible cost. Later in the year we shall discuss (3) better methods of handling and marketing." - p. 38.</p>
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Cotton (Cont'd)	<p>Richmond, T. W. What to do about six per cent cotton tax. Membership issue proper way to demand better dealing about year's time for farmers to unite to stop the \$400,000,000 loss thru inefficient tax. 1912-1914.</p>	<p>the hard-won fruit of Southern toil; or else it was a crime on the part of the intelligence of the South, that it had not evolved some system of protecting its people from such gigantic losses, and the consequent widespread suffering and privation."</p>
Country Women	<p>To reduce cotton acreage. Planned to have farmers sign an agreement to this effect. p.10. See Farmer's Wife, Editorial, p.10.</p> <p>Where the cotton farmer loses. Editorial. p.1270.</p> <p>Why we can't get ten cents for another big cotton crop. p.364.</p> <p>Dr. Wiley resigns. p.336.</p>	<p>The plan of the Executive Committee of the Southern Cotton Congress to "secure a reduction in cotton acreage of 25 per cent." Plan is a modification of the so-called "Rock Hill plan."</p> <p>The farmer loses from too many gins, too many middlemen, lack of proper grading, etc. Based on statement of Mr. Brand.</p>
Department of Agriculture	<p>Anderson, J. G. Reducing the cotton acreage. The "Rock Hill plan." This movement for the reduction of cotton acreage explained by the originator. p.288.</p>	<p>Editorial quoting from the New York Evening Post on marketing conditions. Foreign manufacturers are buying for next year's needs, which "means a smaller demand for the 1912 crop, so that if a big crop is made, prices will be worse than last year."</p> <p>Recommends that the wise farmer plant a good corn crop, "arrange crops for making plenty of pork, and plenty of stock feed, and plan to have his farm self-supporting this year."</p>

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<p>Cotton (Cont'd)</p>	<p>Anderson, J. G. Reducing the cotton acreage. The "Black Hill plan." This movement for the reduction of cotton acreage explained by the originator. p. 283.</p> <p>Why we don't get ten cents for another year's cotton crop. p. 284.</p> <p>Where the cotton farmer loses. Editorial. p. 285.</p> <p>To reduce cotton acreage. Planned to have farmers sign an agreement to limit effect. p. 10.</p>	<p>the hard-won fruits of Southern soil; or else it was a crime on the part of the intelligence of the South, that it had not evolved some system of production from such gigantic feeling the people from such gigantic losses, and the consequent widespread suffering and privation."</p> <p>The plan of the Executive Committee of the Southern Cotton Congress to "secure a reduction in cotton acreage of 25 per cent." This is a modification of the so-called "Black Hill plan."</p> <p>The farmer loses from too many things, too many mistakes, lack of proper grading, etc. Based on statement of Mr. Brand.</p> <p>Editorial quoting from the New York Evening Post on marketing conditions. Foreign manufacturers are paying for next year's needs, which means a smaller demand for the 1918 crop, so that it is a big crop is made, which will be worse than last year."</p> <p>Recommendation that the wise farmer plant a good corn crop. "Various crops for making plows of corn, and plenty of stock feed, and plan to have his own farm self-sufficient this year."</p> <p>"Not a word, a line, a drop of blood and general interest in marketing"</p>

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Cotton (Cont'd)	<p>Kimbrough, T. H. What to do about six per cent cotton tare. Steamship lines preparing to demand better baling next year - time for farmers to unite to stop the \$200,000,000 loss thru insufficient tare. -pp.1212-1213.</p>	<p>Editorial stating that the cotton farmers of the South should unite to stop the cotton tare. The article is in the issue of the 12th of May, 1912, page 1212.</p>
Country Woman	<p>More domestic science training needed. Editorial. p.48.</p> <p>"The tragedy of the farmer's wife." Editorial. p.585.</p> <p>Brooks, Mrs. L. B. "The tragedy of the farmer's wife." A woman's point of view - The "tragedy" is oftener in spiritual deprivations than in physical hardship. pp.712-713.</p>	<p>Protests against the caricatures of the country woman, but urges that the farmer provide his wife with more conveniences and labor-saving devices.</p>
Department of Agriculture	<p>Dr. Wiley resigns. p.396.</p>	<p>Editorial deploring the resignation and "stating that it is also one more reason for the farmers' insisting that there be a new Secretary of Agriculture. During the early years of his administration Secretary Wilson did a splendid work for the farmers of the country; but it has become increasingly evident in the last three or four years that the business methods of the Department were wretchedly conducted, and that the Secretary was not in sympathy with those of his subordinates who were doing the best work."</p>
Education and Libraries	<p>Education special. pp.725-726.</p>	

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Department of Agriculture (Cont'd)	<p>A Golden opportunity for remaking the editorial department. p.1350.</p> <p>Editorial. p.1351.</p> <p>The strategy of the farmer's wife. Editorial. p.1352.</p> <p>Brother, Mrs. H. B. "The strategy of the farmer's wife." A woman's point of view - The strategy is obvious in a few lines. Editorial. p.1353-1354.</p>	<p>Editorial which includes a letter from Mr. Poe refusing the office of Secretary, but suggesting Walter E. Page.</p> <p>Mr. Poe announced "that he was not and would not be a candidate for this or any other office in Mr. Wilson's life," but declared that some one should be appointed who would broaden the Department and make it not only the mighty force for better farm methods it has always been, but also an agency of service and leadership to our farmers in their efforts to reorganize their life as it has been reorganized in Ireland, Germany, France and other countries from education, organization and co-operation."</p>
Business	<p>How do you control surface water? Is your farm on the way to the Atlantic or bound for the Gulf of Mexico? If so, try the mangan ferrage. p.43.</p> <p>How do you control surface water? Is your farm on the way to the Atlantic or bound for the Gulf of Mexico? If so, try the mangan ferrage. p.43.</p>	<p>Special issue of Nov. 16, 1913.</p>
Education and Libraries	<p>Education special. pp.755-754.</p>	<p>Public Schools, from which the following the best work.</p> <p>Issue of July 13 is an editorial on "Practical Agriculture for our Public Schools," from which the following the best work.</p>

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<p>Education and Libraries (Cont'd)</p> <p>Specialist for Agriculture</p>	<p>Wills, C. C. <i>Can we have a reading library? Farmers and their families</i> The newspaper shows that many are interested, but the library is a good refuge for the farmer's mind and all farmers to help along - the system is planned, pp.101-102.</p> <p>A system that for the farmer's work.</p> <p>Make your neighborhood a reading neighborhood. Editorial. p.1013.</p> <p>Why not have county libraries? Superintendent Claxton, U.S. Commissioner of Education, presents a plan for county libraries, with branches in each school and postoffice. p.139.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. "People's high schools" made co-operation possible. Great success of agricultural co-operation in Denmark due not only to a splendid system of common schools and compulsory attendance, but also to a unique system of high schools. pp.1299,1311.</p>	<p>ing extracts are quoted:</p> <p>"The greatest need of Southern agriculture is more agricultural knowledge.</p> <p>"Our problem today is to increase the stock of agricultural knowledge possessed by the men who till the soil...</p> <p>"It is needless to inquire further into our problems or seek further for means to solve them so long as the average rural child has a school term of from only four to six months duration and our textbooks deal with matters foreign to the life of the children. We must solve these two problems for they are at the foundation of all our future progress."</p> <p>the plan to begin - as the late...</p> <p>that of an agent for guaranteeing abnormal profits to thousands of artificially developed and unscrupulously conducted manufacturing enterprises. It is to be hoped that farmers in the whole country over are at last getting thoroughly enough aroused to see that this is done."</p>

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<p>Education and Libraries (Cont'd)</p>	<p>Make your neighborhood a reading neighborhood. Editorial. p.1013.</p> <p>Why not have county libraries? Superintendant Clanton, U.S. Commissioner of Education presents a plan for county libraries, with branches in each school and postoffice. p.132.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. "People's high schools" made co-operation possible. Great success of agricultural co-operation in Denmark due not only to a splendid system of common schools and compulsory attendance, but also to a unique system of high schools. pp.1292, 1311.</p>	<p>ing extracts are quoted: "The greatest need of Southern agriculture is more agricultural knowledge. Our problem today is to increase the stock of agricultural knowledge possessed by the men who till the soil. It is needless to inquire further into our programs or seek further for means to solve them so long as the average rural child has a school term of from only four to six months duration and our textbooks deal with subjects foreign to the life of the children. We must solve these two problems for they are at the foundation of all our future progress."</p> <p>Special issue of Nov. 12, 1912.</p>

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Education and Libraries (Cont'd)	<p>Wilson, L. R. Why not have traveling libraries? Farmers and their families in twenty-nine states now have such advantages, but few in the South - a good reform for the Farmers' union and all farmers to help along - the system explained. pp.336-337.</p>	
Equality for Agriculture	<p>A square deal for the farmer. p.654.</p>	<p>"Instead of crying 'Back to the farm,' which must be ineffectual, let us wage a crusade for 'A square deal for the farm.' It is all right for a President to appoint a Country Life Commission, for example, but if he is professing to remedy the real economic evils from which farmers suffer, it is like applying a poultice to a cancer. The plan to begin - as the late Governor Aycock pointed out in his last speech - is in the Government's gigantic power of taxation: we must reform it so as to make it give equal rights to agriculture and manufactures instead of brazenly proclaiming that the proper function of Congress is that of an agent for guaranteeing abnormal profits to thousands of artificially developed and uneconomically conducted manufacturing enterprises. It is to be hoped that farmers in the whole country over are at last getting thoroughly enough aroused to see that this is done."</p>

Subject	Miscellaneous and Articles	Notes and Extracts
<p>Equality for Agriculture</p> <p>Thompson and Lippincott (Cont'd)</p>	<p>Wilson, L. R. Why not have traveling liberalized farmers and their families in twenty-nine states now have such advantages, but few in the South - a good reform for the farmers' union and all farmers to help along - the system explained. pp. 336-337.</p> <p>A square deal for the farmer. p. 654.</p> <p>Take your religion out of a reading religion -</p> <p>Why not have county liberalized farmers' union, U.S. Department of Agriculture, which branches in each county</p> <p>Success of agricultural co-operation in</p>	<p>Instead of giving 'help' to the farmer, which would be ineffective, let us have a square deal for the farmer. It is all right for a President to appoint a County Life Commission, for example, but if he is not going to remedy the real economic evils from which farmers suffer, it is like applying a poultice to a cancer. The plan to begin - as the later Governor Aycock pointed out in his last speech - is in the Government's gigantic power of taxation: we must reform it so as to make it give equal rights to agriculture and manufactures instead of brazenly proclaiming that the proper function of Congress is that of an agent for manufacturing abnormally profits to the detriment of artificially developed and uneconomically conducted manufacturing enterprises. It is to be hoped that farmers in the whole country are at last getting thoroughly enough aroused to see that this is done."</p>

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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes and Extracts
<p>Farm Management</p>	<p>Are we content to remain miners in- stead of farmers? p. 706. In mounting states we have seen Cotton not the only money crop. p. 333. Return for the farmer's work and all tendency to help along - the system Crop rotation special. pp. 65-92. Don't take poor land. Editorial. p. 874. How book-keeping would pay. p. 119. If you are going to farm at all, be a good farmer. p. 33. Keep your face to the sunrise. Editorial. p. 854.</p>	<p>On page entitled "Timely Farm Suggestions, by Tilt Butler." Special issue of Jan. 20, 1913. On page entitled "Timely Farm Suggestions, by Tilt Butler." p. 6. "We need the greater vision of agri- cultural possibilities just as much as we need more explicit knowledge of farm- ing methods. There is no vision the people possess. It is quite possible for the present generation of Southern farmers almost to re-make the world. South but they will not do it if they turn their faces away from the sunrise, looking only at the things that have been and are refusing to believe that better things are in store for them. "Not to men like these, but to men of great faith, of earnest purpose, and of boundless energy will fall the upward task of making Southern farming the remunerative and honored calling it should be."</p>

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Farm Management (Cont'd)	<p>1912 for better farming and greater progress! p.1.</p> <p>One-horse farmers' special. pp.1285-1311.</p> <p>Put the farm on a business basis and it will pay. p.3.</p> <p>"What we are trying to do" and how you can help us. pp.626-627.</p> <p>Wrench, A. L. The poor man's land. It lies along the lines of livestock husbandry and the growing of food crops - how the man with little money can get at it. p. 814.</p> <p>Where farmers differ from other business men. Editorial. p. 814.</p> <p>recognition of the fact that it is wrong to make poor land. (2) the belief that</p>	<p>Editorial giving the Progressive Farmer's first message of the year. Prevent last years experience of a large cotton crop and low prices by good farming - "by the raising of live-stock and the growing of food and feed crops, by due attention to the fertility of our soil, by a study of more economical crop production, by more labor-saving machinery and more horse-power, by more reading and thought about our work."</p> <p>Special issue of Dec. 14.</p> <p>Item from section, Timely Farm Suggestions, by Tait Butler.</p> <p>Editorial on the interests of the Progressive Farmer. Among them are better farming, the getting away from the one-crop system, more economical production, wiser methods of marketing, reduction of "the excessively large number of people who are not creators of wealth but mere traffickers in wealth that others produce", increasing the beauty of farm life, better schools, better roads, better health conditions, and better citizenship.</p> <p>"The farmer is inclined to refuse information from any one who is not actually a successful farmer. This is where he differs from other classes of business men...</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes and Extracts
Farm Management (Cont'd)	<p>the farmer is not getting a square deal, and (3) more appreciation of the value of land and labor. pp. 227, 228.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. What Dr. Euggie did for southern farmers. He took them up to the fact that profits can be increased 100 to 200 per cent by (1) more horses, (2) better machinery, and (3) more scientific knowledge. - Lessons of his life. pp. 513, 514.</p>	<p>"No farmer will ever find the man who can tell him how to run his farm... "It is not more minute directions or advice that the farmers of the South need; but a greater knowledge of facts and principles. Many of these facts are well established and simple. Any farmer could acquire and apply them and they would be worth millions in money and better living; but the average man goes on either not knowing that he could acquire knowledge that would help him, or rejecting such knowledge because of prejudice against the source whence it comes. There are simple facts underlying modern agricultural practices, which any man can master by giving a few minutes study to them each day and which if applied by every Southern farmer would not only double the yield per acre of our crops, but also lessen the cost of their production one-half. The need of our agriculture is more knowledge - more thinking."</p>
Farmers' Union	<p>A Bureau of distribution. The farmers are really in need of information which the government could supply. p. 222.</p> <p>A Bureau of markets. The bill written and endorsed by the Farmers' Union. p. 187.</p> <p>Co-operation in Europe. Why it has been pushed farther along there than in America. p. 222.</p> <p>The cotton raiser and co-operation. The Mississippi cotton plan and what it offers - a farmers' warehouse is not... French, A. L. The poor man's road to better land. It lies along the lines of livestock husbandry and the growing of feed crops - how the man with little capital can start at soil building. p. 37.</p> <p>Miller, E. E. Three factors in the remaking of country life. They are (1) recognition of the fact that it is wrong to make poor land, (2) the belief that</p>	

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<p>Form Management (Cont'd)</p>	<p>French, A. L. The poor man's road to better land. It lies along the lines of livestock husbandry and the growing of feed crops - how the man with little capital can start at all building. p. 37.</p> <p>Miller, E. T. Three factors in the remark- ing of country life. They are (1) recognition of the fact that it is wrong to make poor land, (2) the belief that</p>	<p>"No farmer will ever find the man who can tell him how to run his farm... It is not more than a few years ago that the farmers of the South were not a few years ago of the South and principles. Many of these facts are well established and simple. Any farmer could acquire and apply them and they would be worth millions in money and better living; but the average man goes on either not knowing that he would acquire knowledge that would help him, or rejecting such knowledge because of prejudice against the source whence it comes. There are simple facts underlying modern agricultural practices, which any man can master by giving a few minutes study to them each day and which if applied by every Southern farmer would not only double the yield per acre of our crops, but also lessen the cost of their production one-half. The need of our agriculture is more knowledge - more thinking. We do not need more land, but we do need more knowledge in working it."</p> <p>Beauty of farm life, better schools, and better citizenship</p> <p>The farmer is inclined to refuse information from any one who is not actually a successful farmer. This is where he differs from other classes of</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes and Extracts
Farm Management (Cont'd)	<p>t the farmer is not getting a square deal, and (3) more appreciation of the value of beauty and comfort. pp.1017,1039.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. What Dr. Knapp did for southern farmers. He waked them up to the fact that profits can be increased 100 to 800 per cent by (1) more horses, (2) better machinery, and (3) more scientific knowledge - lessons of his life. pp.513,534.</p>	<p>From a speech at the Southern Commercial Congress.</p>
Farmers' Union	<p>A Bureau of distribution. The farmers are sadly in need of information which the government could supply. p.532.</p> <p>A Bureau of markets. The bill written and endorsed by the Farmers' Union. p.182.</p> <p>Co-operation in Europe. Why it has been pushed further along there than in America. p.682.</p> <p>The cotton raiser and co-operation. The Mississippi warehouse plan and what it offers - a farmers' warehouse is not necessarily a co-operative warehouse. What real cooperation means. pp.464-465.</p> <p>Cotton tare again. Why cotton should be sold on a strictly net basis. p.1358.</p> <p>Experience of farmers' elevators. These elevators must be run exactly as are others as regards charges for storage. p.464.</p>	<p>Urges the establishment of a Bureau of Markets.</p>

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<p>Farmers' Union (Cont'd)</p>	<p>The Farmers' Union and education. p.1000.</p> <p>The Farmers' Union and politics. How the Union is not in politics and how it is in very much - what the order has accomplished in some states. p.112.</p> <p>Legislation regarding... p.112.</p>	<p>Editorial comment on Farmers' Union activities. Quotes from the Educational Committee chairman's report.</p> <p>Among some of the things which the Union has worked for in the different states are the following: In North Carolina the Union "helped to secure the passage of the Farm Life School Bill. It also worked for the adoption of the Torrens system of land registration, but did not succeed."</p> <p>"Florida. In Florida the Union secured an appropriation of \$50,000 for farm demonstration work, and \$15,000 for a plan to manufacture hog cholera... It is demanding three agricultural schools; and asks that the tax now collected on fertilizers go for this purpose... It favors the Torrens system of deeds."</p> <p>"Georgia... It was the main factor in securing the establishment of agricultural schools, and of the State agricultural college... It got a fertilizer bill through the last Legislature which forces the fertilizer manufacturers to sell what they claim under a penalty of forfeiting one-half the purchase... It got an increase of \$40,000 for agricultural college extension work..."</p> <p>"Tennessee. The organization in Tennessee helped secure an appropriation</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes and Extracts
<p>Farmers' Union (Cont'd)</p>	<p>South Carolina State Farmers' Union. pp.1280-1281.</p> <p>Government standardization of farm products. The need for such action is great, no new principles are involved in it, and no other solution of the problem is offered. pp.1280-1281.</p> <p>Consumers are powerless against a "trust".</p> <p>An interview with Secretary Wilson. Why the consumer pays more than twice as much as the farmer gets. p.146.</p> <p>Legalized loyalty. We must get our selling organization on a strictly business basis. p.662.</p>	<p>for the extension of farm demonstration work." It supported the bill for rigid inspection of stock foods, seeds and fertilisers... tax...</p> <p>South Carolina. The Farmers' Union in South Carolina advocated all the laws relating to the establishment of the present State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries on the present basis... It secured the passage of the model commercial feedstuffs act, and the seed inspection law, and a law regulating cotton tare. It is asking for a law providing for complete cotton statistics to be reported during the season. It wants amendments to strengthen the purefood and drugs act. It wants agricultural secondary education in the public schools."</p> <p>Urges readers to investigate and urge their Congressmen to support the bill proposing a Bureau of Markets.</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes and Extracts
<p>Farmers' Union (Cont'd)</p>	<p>The Farmers' Union of America, which is not in politics and has no political aims, is in very much the same position as the other organizations in the country.</p> <p>Government standardization of farm products. The need for such action is great. No new principles are involved in it, and no other solution of the problem is offered. pp. 1283-1287.</p> <p>An interview with Secretary Wilson. Why the consumer pays more than twice as much as the farmer gets. p. 143.</p> <p>Localized loyalty. We must get our self-interest out of the organization one strictly business basis. p. 144.</p>	<p>for the extension of farm demonstration work." It supported the bill for rigid inspection of stock foods, seeds and fertilizers...</p> <p>"South Carolina. The Farmers' Union in South Carolina advocated all the laws relating to the establishment of the present State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries on the present basis... It secured the passage of the model commercial leader's act, and the seed inspection law, and a law regulating cotton gins. It is making for a law providing for complete cotton markets to be reported during the season. It wants amendments to strengthen the pure food and drug act. It wants agricultural secondary education in the public schools."</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes and Extracts
<p>Farmers' Union (Cont'd)</p>	<p>North Carolina state farmers' union. p.1326.</p> <p>What co-operation really means. p.20</p> <p>Rural co-operative credit. The International institute of agriculture and the great work in which it is engaged. p.580.3) establish a central warehouse. pp.122-123.</p> <p>Social center improvement. Why not make your neighborhood a desirable place to live. p.82.</p> <p>South Carolina helps warehousing proposition. Legislature provides for \$250,000 to be lent at 4 per cent for state system of cotton warehouses, farmers to be charged at cost plus sinking fund to repay the state. p.270.</p> <p>Trusts, legal and illegal. Producers and consumers are powerless against a "gentleman's agreement." p.556.</p> <p>Barrett, C. S. Support the Webb-Callaway bill. p.434.</p>	<p>Editorial on the recent conventions, which declared for cooperation, compulsory education, the Torrens system, condemned the tax system, requested the State Department of Agriculture to establish a department of Marketing and Rural Co-operation, approved Lever bill, etc.</p> <p>Urges this national bill which "provides that the Government shall collect and publish exhaustive statistics regarding world demand for agricultural products, the status of world consumption and of world stocks."</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes and Extracts
Farmers' Union (Cont'd)	<p>Davis, A. C. The one way to fix the price of cotton. The National secretary of the Farmers' Union, concludes his article on co-operation by giving his views as to how the cotton crop should be handled. p.52.</p>	<p>Article by National Secretary of Farmers' Union.</p>
	<p>Davis, C. A. What co-operation really means. p.20</p> <p>Rives, J. B. What North Carolina union is doing. It is working (1) to reduce cotton acreage, (2) revise fertilizer payments and (3) establish a central warehouse. pp.182-183.</p>	
Livestock	<p>Five reasons for eradicating the cattle tick. p.50.</p> <p>Get in the fight for stock-law. Editorial. p.794.</p> <p>It is, after all, the farmers' fault. p.338.</p>	<p>Editorial deploring the failure of the Mississippi Legislature to grant adequate appropriations for hog cholera protection, tick eradication, etc.</p>
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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes and Excerpts
Farmers' Union (Journal)	<p>Davis, A. C. The one way to fix the price of cotton. The National Secretary of the Farmers' Union, concludes his article on co-operation by giving his views as to how the cotton crop should be handled. p. 22.</p> <p>Davis, G. A. What co-operation really means. p. 30</p> <p>Raves, J. R. What North Carolina union is doing. Letter writing (1) to reduce cotton surpluses, (2) revise fertilizer payments and (3) establish a central warehouse. pp. 183-185.</p>	<p>Article by National Secretary of Farmers' Union.</p>
Livestock	<p>Give reasons for eradication the cattle tick. p. 20.</p> <p>Get in the fight for stock-law. Editorial. p. 294.</p> <p>It is, after all, the farmers' fault. p. 232.</p> <p>Why not community hog-killing plants? Editorial. p. 1270.</p>	<p>Editorial describing the failure of the Mississippi Legislature to pass adequate appropriations for hog cholera protection, tick eradication, etc.</p>
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Machinery (Cont'd)	<p>Labor-saving special. pp.153-192.</p> <p>The big problem of marketing. p.589.</p>	<p>has adapted itself to the new conditions it will bring, its coming means added millions of wealth to the South."</p> <p>Special issue of February 10, 1912.</p> <p>Consists of two articles. The first is by A. L. French and is entitled, The first Thing for the Farmer to Learn. He Must Learn How to Produce Articles of Good Quality at a Reasonable Cost. The second is by C. S. Barrett, and is entitled The Great Problem of our Times. We Waste Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Annually. Because We Do Not Know How to Sell. They are followed by an article which points out that the individual must learn his lesson of good farming first of all.</p>
Marketing	<p>Buying and selling special. pp.1069-1092.</p> <p>South Carolina state farmers' union. An address on cotton and cotton marketing. pp.1308-1309.</p> <p>Williams, C. Z. A quarter of a billion A "square deal" for all. There are times when both the seller and buyer of live-stock must make concessions. p.136.</p> <p>dollars added to the Southern farmers' The tax on oleomargarine. Editorial. p.958.</p>	<p>Special issue of Oct. 19.</p> <p>Accompanied by the text of the South Carolina bill to regulate the ginning, baling, inspecting, warehousing and marketing of cotton and other products.</p>
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Marketing (Cont'd)	<p>Accompanied by the text of the South Carolina Bill to regulate the spinning, spinning, inspection, verification and marketing of cotton and other products.</p>	<p>Special issue of Oct. 19.</p>
Marketing (Cont'd)	<p>Special issue of Oct. 19.</p>	<p>Special issue of Oct. 19.</p>

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Transit and Oleomargarine (Cont'd)	<p>Editorial on the recent work done in regard to the use of the word "butter" in the case of margarine and oleomargarine. pp. 127-128.</p> <p>Also the word "butter" in the case of margarine. pp. 127-128.</p> <p>A good point raised. pp. 127-128.</p> <p>Also, it is noted that the word "butter" will not be used. pp. 127-128.</p>	<p>its sale, if the people want it, but they rightfully insist that if it is sold or consumed, the buyer and the consumer shall not be deceived into thinking it is butter... No honest attempt has ever been made to sell it on its merits, but it has always been made in imitation of butter and sold as such. This of itself is sufficient proof that it is not as good a product as butter, but it is not a proof that had it been honestly exploited and marketed it would not have filled a useful place as a wholesome food product."</p>
Railroads and Agriculture	<p>Southborough, J. H., Jr. The time for the Finley, W. W. The railway and the farmer. How the prosperity of one helps the other - what one railroad Southern, has been doing to promote better farming - undeveloped resources of the South. pp.209,235.</p>	
Seeds	<p>Cunningham, D. E. The free seed graft. A defence of the practice. p.518.</p>	<p>This is followed by editorial comment opposing the practice.</p>
Seeds	<p>Slats, R. E. Financial problems of the Williams, C. B. A quarter of a billion dollars from better seeds. This would be gained if all our farmers used best varieties - a quarter of a billion dollars added to the Southern farmers' income without extra work or fertilization. p.325.</p>	

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<p>Glaxo (cont'd)</p>	<p>The big question of marketing, p. 607.</p>	<p>its sale, if the people want it, but they rightly insist that it is sold or consumed, the buyer and the consumer shall not be deceived into thinking it is better... No honest attempt has ever been made to sell it on its merits, but it has always been made in violation of better and sold as such. This of itself is sufficient proof that it is not a good substitute as better, but it is not a proof that had it been honestly exploited and marketed it would not have filled a useful place as a whole some food product. It is not known how many are following an example which makes one's stomach revolt.</p>
<p>Railroads and Agriculture</p>	<p>Winley, W. W. The railway and the farmer. How the property of one helps the other - what one railroad (Southern) has been doing to promote better farming - undeveloped resources of the South. pp. 609, 610.</p>	<p>This is followed by editorial comment opposing the practice.</p>
<p>Seeds</p>	<p>Conningham, R. E. The free seed trade. A defense of the practice. p. 618.</p> <p>Williams, C. E. A quarter of a billion dollars from better seeds. This would be gained if all our farmers used best varieties - a quarter of a billion dollars added to the Southern farmer's income without extra work or expense. p. 625.</p>	<p>This is followed by editorial comment opposing the practice.</p>

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Tobacco	<p>Slate, R. R. Financial problems of the tobacco grower. The folly of trying to live on next year's earnings - The man in debt cannot hope to sell in the best market. p.1332.</p>	<p>Editorial on the results which might be obtained if there were "the fullest degree of sympathy and co-operation" between landlord and tenant, p.48.</p>

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Agriculture	Make the farm a place where the young people will wish to stay. p.745.	
Agriculture	When the farm comes into its own! p.685.	<p>"For the farmer to add to the good things which belong especially to the country most of the good things which have heretofore belonged exclusively to the town, is possible - is comparatively easy, if once farm folks set out in earnest to do it.</p> <p>"And it is the boys and girls of today who must do this great work and so make life on the average farm as inviting and satisfying as it is on the very best farms of today. They can do it, too, for the boys and girls of today are the makers of the future and it is theirs to fashion and mold it as they will. If they prepare themselves, by earnest study, by doing well the tasks of today, above all by living true, helpful and earnest lives, they can bring even the poorest and most neglected farms of the South into their rightful heritage and make them charming and delightful places to live."</p>
Agriculture	<p>Young people's special. pp.685-704.</p> <p>Poe, Clarence. "Taking care of little children." "How medical inspection, compulsory education and advanced child labor legislation help give English children a fair chance. pp.915,923.</p>	Special issue of June 15.

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 Edited by Henry Wallace

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"	County agricultural experts. p.873.	
"	Expert farm advice. p.994.	<p>The movement is spreading and the farmer should avail himself of the services of the experts "and get what good he can out of them."</p>
"	The three phases of an agricultural union. p.1282.	
"	State and county development associations. p. 1039.	<p>"Heretofore, farmers have gotten along fairly well without this advice and suggestion; but the time is coming, with our high price of land, when we must get more out of it, or else it will not continue to be high priced, and the farmer will lose not only his profits, but his capital. We can not afford to turn a deaf ear to any man who is competent to tell us something about our business."</p>
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<p>The movement in agriculture and the farmer should meet himself at the service of the people and not be run out of them."</p> <p>"Therefore, farmers have a right to be fairly well without this advice and support; but the time is coming, with our high price of land, when we must get more out of it, or else it will not continue to be high priced, and the farmer will lose not only his profits, but his capital. He can not afford to put a half cent to any man who is content to tell us something about his business."</p> <p>Country, above all of living time, but for one moment longer, they can bring even the poorest and most neglected farms of the South into their right place and make them thriving and profitable places to live."</p> <p>Special issue of June 19</p>	<p>The farmer and the land. p. 173. Country agricultural experts. p. 174. Country agricultural experts. p. 175. Country farm advice. p. 176.</p>	<p>Agricultural Journal Agricultural Journal Experts</p>
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"	Price, H. O. The Inter- national Institute of Agriculture. p. 103.	The purpose of the study is to determine the effect of the agricultural organizations of the United States on the agricultural organizations of Germany.
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"	The cost of best. p. 103.	The purpose of the study is to determine the effect of the agricultural organizations of the United States on the agricultural organizations of Germany.

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
<p>Beef (Continued)</p>	<p>Why cattle sell high. p.1163.</p> <p>The future of the beef in America. p. 1164.</p> <p>Wentworth, H. P. The Better Farming Association. p. 1165.</p> <p>The Beefing Crisis. p. 1166.</p>	<p>"First, there has been a general advance in the price of agricultural products and almost everything else not merely in this country, but the world over, which students are now generally agreed in attributing in part to the increase in gold production and the cheapening of the dollar. We took that position some ten years ago, and were regarded as somewhat looney on that point. They are nearly all agreed on that point now. This will effect the price of cattle, but not more than any other product or commodity...</p> <p>"Another contributing cause is that the price of corn has been so high for the last two or three years, that men who are accustomed to growing corn, skilled corn growers, prefer to sell it on the world's market rather than convert it into beef or even pork. This, we think, sufficiently explains the high price of beef...</p> <p>"Corn growers will continue to grow corn as long as it pays, and wheat growers will continue to grow wheat when they can sell it for eighty cents a bushel. We do not look for any great or permanent reduction in the price of beef until the exhaustion of the land through continued corn and grain growing forces farmers to engage in live stock growing. They will have to 'go to grass'; and then will have to have something to eat the grass; and this means cattle."</p>

Notes	Statistics and Analysis	Notes
<p>1912-13</p> <p>1913-14</p> <p>1914-15</p> <p>1915-16</p> <p>1916-17</p> <p>1917-18</p> <p>1918-19</p> <p>1919-20</p> <p>1920-21</p> <p>1921-22</p> <p>1922-23</p> <p>1923-24</p> <p>1924-25</p> <p>1925-26</p> <p>1926-27</p> <p>1927-28</p> <p>1928-29</p> <p>1929-30</p> <p>1930-31</p> <p>1931-32</p> <p>1932-33</p> <p>1933-34</p> <p>1934-35</p> <p>1935-36</p> <p>1936-37</p> <p>1937-38</p> <p>1938-39</p> <p>1939-40</p> <p>1940-41</p> <p>1941-42</p> <p>1942-43</p> <p>1943-44</p> <p>1944-45</p> <p>1945-46</p> <p>1946-47</p> <p>1947-48</p> <p>1948-49</p> <p>1949-50</p> <p>1950-51</p> <p>1951-52</p> <p>1952-53</p> <p>1953-54</p> <p>1954-55</p> <p>1955-56</p> <p>1956-57</p> <p>1957-58</p> <p>1958-59</p> <p>1959-60</p> <p>1960-61</p> <p>1961-62</p> <p>1962-63</p> <p>1963-64</p> <p>1964-65</p> <p>1965-66</p> <p>1966-67</p> <p>1967-68</p> <p>1968-69</p> <p>1969-70</p> <p>1970-71</p> <p>1971-72</p> <p>1972-73</p> <p>1973-74</p> <p>1974-75</p> <p>1975-76</p> <p>1976-77</p> <p>1977-78</p> 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Subject	Bibliography and citations	Notes
Business and Economics	<p>The business situation. p. 1257.</p>	<p>"When the farmer is overworked, all other classes are oppressed. It has always been so, and always will. If the world did not need any food products, this big crop would be a source of embarrassment and loss; but with our present civilization, we are connected to the farm situation, we can scarcely see how anything else but fairly good times should exist. Good times should exist. They are better all around us than ever were. We will have the kind of world we want. "Railroads, banks, well-ordered houses and machinery and facilities everywhere will all help in elevating the farmer to produce greater crop yields."</p>
Education	<p>The interest of "big business" in farming. p. 1214.</p> <p>Patterson, H. V. The Better Farming Association. p. 1258.</p> <p>The British Crisis. p. 1209.</p>	<p>This is a collection of local habits business men to encourage good farming.</p> <p>The problem of the coal strike is presented and the question raised "whether our present system, which has been in existence less than a century, is after all permanent, and whether we shall not be obliged, whether we will or not, to resort to the other alternative: cooperation where there is small capital required, and profit-sharing, as in mining, railroads, and manufacturing in large way, where the essential thing is a large amount of capital..."</p>
Community Centers	<p>Community or social centers. p. 1208.</p> <p>Roberts, H. J. Making the rural school the community center. pp. 1244-1245.</p>	

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Cooperation	Co-operative marketing. p.611.	
"	The difference in prices in country and city. p. 898.	Urges "coöperation in production, that is, growing in each section the particular crops best adapted to the soil and climate; coöperation in selling, and cooperation in buying."
"	The producer's share. p.1386.	"...Unless the farmer so shapes his business by coöperation that he can meet this demand, and put his products on the market in uniform quality and the desired quantity, he must expect to take less than his product is worth. There is no cure that we can see for many of the evils of which the farmer complains, except coöperation."
"	Hibbard, B. H. Conditions under which co-operation will succeed. p.659-662.	
"	Price, H. C. What agricultural co-operation is doing in Germany. pp. 809-810.	
Country Churches	The use of the country church. p. 949.	
"	Country church conferences. p.1118. rural school	
Drought	The after-effects of drouth. p.1187.	A year or two of drouth is normally followed by bumper crops because "the drouth plow goes deeper than any deep tillage machine that was ever invented..."

Subject	Miscellaneous and Articles	Notes
Cooperation	Co-operative marketing. p. 611.	There is a tendency in some quarters to regard the word "cooperation" as a new and mysterious thing, but it is really a very old and simple thing. It is the act of working together for a common purpose.
"	The difference in prices in country and city. p. 606.	The difference in prices in country and city is a very important factor in the cost of living. It is due to the fact that the cost of transportation is higher in the country than in the city.
"	The producer's share. p. 1866.	The producer's share is the portion of the total price which goes to the producer. It is a very important factor in the determination of the price of a commodity.
"	The effect of the war on the country. p. 949.	The effect of the war on the country has been very great. It has caused a great increase in the price of many commodities, and it has also caused a great decrease in the supply of many commodities.
Country	The effect of the war on the country. p. 949.	The effect of the war on the country has been very great. It has caused a great increase in the price of many commodities, and it has also caused a great decrease in the supply of many commodities.
Cooperation	The effect of the war on the country. p. 949.	The effect of the war on the country has been very great. It has caused a great increase in the price of many commodities, and it has also caused a great decrease in the supply of many commodities.
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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Dry Land Farming	Dry land farming. p.770.	<p>"Wallaces' Farmer has made a good many enemies in past years by contradicting the statement of land boomers that 'cultivation increases rainfall,' that 'the east is moving west,' that 'the seasons are changing,' and that the 'man with the hoe' will make the desert blossom like the rose. We have been exceedingly sorry to see men leaving the humid sections and going out in the semi-arid sections, taking with them the grains that they had been accustomed to grow, and the methods that they had been accustomed to follow, with the expectation that they would succeed under widely different conditions."</p>
Education	Are we getting the worth of our money? p.1186.	Refers to rural schools and the need for well trained teachers.
"	Reforms in rural school management. p.1358.	
The	The education of the farm. p.1618.	
"	Haines, John A. A rural high school. p.397.	
"	Holton, Edward L. A new type of rural school p.185.	
"	Miller, J. E. Agricultural education in Kansas. p.140.	

Subject	Bibliography and Articles	Notes
The Land Training	The Land Training p. 170.	"Wellness" Farmer has made a good many enemies in past years by contradicting the statement of land owners that 'cultivation increases rainfall.' That the error is owing to the fact that the seasons are changing, and that the 'man with the hoe' will have the better blossom like the rose. He has been exceedingly sorry to see his fellow farmers' fields and going out in the semi-
Education	Are we getting the worth of our money? p. 118.	should sections and going out in the semi- arid sections, taking with them the grain that they had been accustomed to grow, and the methods that they had been accustomed to follow. With the exception that they would exposed under widely different conditions."
"	Reforms in rural school management. p. 133.	Refers to rural schools and the need for well trained teachers.
"	The education of the farmer p. 142.	A report on the state of Kansas founded by the state board of education in Kansas. p. 140.
"	Hansen, John A. A rural high school. p. 137.	
"	Hansen, Edward L. A new type of rural school p. 135.	
"	Miller, J. E. Agricultural education in Kansas. p. 140.	

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Extension	An agricultural extension bill. p.285.	<p>"...We hope this bill will pass, and thus aid in furnishing the means for the gratification of the desire for the improvement of farm methods.</p>
Farm Organization	<p>Illness, W. J. Farm organization. p.1480.</p>	<p>"It is claimed by some of the advocates of this bill that in a few years it will increase the output of the farms 50 per cent. To us this seems nonsense. The output of the farms can be increased 50 per cent only by 50 per cent improvement in the practical agricultural intelligence of our people and no amount of money can accomplish that, unless there is at least 50 per cent increased desire on the part of the farmers for additional agricultural knowledge."</p>
"	Agricultural extension. p.340.	<p>While approving the agricultural extension bills, Wallaces' Farmer points out the need for improved rural education "for the young folks on the farm now."</p>
Fairs	County fair exhibit. p.731.	<p>Favorable comment on the exhibits at county fairs in Indiana - apparently an innovation.</p>
"	Calehouse, D. W. County fair exhibits. p.840.	<p>States that the first exhibit made at a county fair was at Wooster, Ohio in 1891 and tells of later developments in Ohio. A favorable editorial comment on the article is made. p.838.</p>

Subject	Historical and Articles	Notes
Education	<p>An antislavery extension bill. p. 363.</p>	<p>"...To have this bill passed, and thus aid in forwarding the cause for the abolition of the slave for the improve- ment of laws enacted. "It is claimed by some of the supporters of this bill that in a few years it will reduce the amount of the slave 50 per cent. To me this seems reasonable. The output of the slaves can be increased by one-half only by 50 per cent. improvement in the treatment and abolition of the slave. It is not possible to have more of money and to have less of the slave. It is at 50 per cent. increased value on the part of the slave for anti- slavery extension bill."</p>
"	<p>Antislavery extension bill. p. 363.</p>	<p>While answering the antislavery exten- sion bill, Wallace, former editor and the head for improved rural education "for the young folks on the farm now."</p>
Value	<p>County fair exhibit. p. 363.</p>	<p>Favorable comment on the exhibit of county fair in Illinois - especially on innovation.</p>
"	<p>County fair exhibit. p. 363.</p>	<p>States that the first exhibit made at a county fair was at Worcester, Ohio in 1831 and tells of later developments in Ohio. A favorable editorial comment on the exhibit is made. p. 363.</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Farm Demonstration	Taking the experiment station to the farmers. p.806.	Describes the experiments undertaken by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with farmers.
"	Gross, H. H. Why do we need a farm demonstrator? p.843.	
Farm Organization	Spillman, W. J. Farm organi- zation. p.1480.	
Farm Storage	Who plays the part of Joseph? p.1354.	
	Should we not use the first and best land? p.807.	<p>"...when the time comes when farmers can stack their grain, thresh it at leisure, fur- nishing a superior quality, and do not need to sell it, there will be an end to the wild speculation in grain, and the world will get its food cheaper than it does now. There is nothing that so takes the crimp out of a corner in the market as the farmer's granaries.</p>
	The national standard, 1907. Wheat and flax. p.128.	<p>"The farmer can hold his grain, if he is prepared for it, with the loss only of rat- tage (which he can reduce to the minimum at small expense), and the use of the money, or the interest, and insurance on the grain while in storage. We shall come to this by and by, and the farmers will be prepared to play Joseph by simply holding their grain and refusing to sell on a market glutted with wheat from the great wheat-growing sections, which must be threshed out of the shock and sold at once."</p> <p>Wheat is valuable in grain and straw. It is grown on the land. Farmers have done so for with these difficulties we have succeeded. We planted them to wheat. Wheat, we will not pay the God of heaven, as some people say, Man's folly is above all his wisdom, and nature's laws; and wheat is better than any the penalty."</p>

Subject	References and Articles	Notes
<p>Democratization</p> <p>"</p> <p>Form Organization</p> <p>Form Structure</p>	<p>Walter the experiment station for the farmers. p. 202.</p> <p>Gross, H. H. Why do we need a farm demonstration? p. 243.</p> <p>Gollman, W. J. Farm organi- zation. p. 1430.</p> <p>Who plays the part of Joseph? p. 1324.</p>	<p>Democratization the experiment station for the farmer. p. 202.</p> <p>"</p> <p>Form Organization</p> <p>Form Structure</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Food and Drug Act	<p>Grain under the Food and Drug Act. p.457.</p> <p>The future and present value of food. p.478.</p>	<p>After quoting a letter in regard to the probable effects of the act, the article concludes:</p> <p>"If it is the purpose of Doctor Wiley to apply this act in the manner suggested, it will most certainly interfere seriously with the movement of grain, and on first thought, no material good will be accomplished. Such an enforcement would lower the price of grain to the producer and increase it to the consumer, and would very seriously cripple the business of farmers' cooperative elevator companies.</p> <p>"We will await the definite ruling on this question."</p>
" Forestry	<p>Grain under the Food and Drug Act. p.509.</p> <p>A job for the food miller.</p> <p>Our national forest. p.680.</p>	<p>A note that Secretary Wilson who "is a practical man" has suspended the ruling of Dr. Wiley referred to last week.</p>
" Reforestation	<p>Forests and floods. p.898.</p> <p>Four needed national reforms. p.922.</p>	<p>"The time is coming when farmers must go to reforestation. The rough, stony hillside should not be farmed, is not farmed in countries that have made great agricultural advancement. It is simply set to forest trees, thus saving the land from erosion and furnishing a crop which will in the future be quite as valuable as anything that can be grown on the land. Nature knew what to do with these hillsides and mountainsides. She planted them to trees. Nature, or shall we say the God of nature, is infinitely wise. Man's folly is shown by his opposition to nature's laws; and sooner or later he must pay the penalty."</p>

Notes	References and Articles	Subject
<p>After giving a letter in regard to the probable effects of the act, the article continues:</p> <p>"It is in the presence of Doctor Wiley to which this act is the subject presented, it will most certainly lead to seriously with the movement of grain, and in that respect, no material good will be accomplished. Such an enforcement would lower the price of grain to the grower and increase it to the consumer, and would very seriously reduce the business of farmers, especially elevator companies.</p> <p>"We will wait the results of this legislation."</p> <p>A note that Secretary Wilson was "in a practical way" has mentioned the ruling of Dr. Wiley referred to last week.</p> <p>"The time is coming when farmers must go to reforming. The market, they believe, should not be formed, it is formed in town. There have been made great mistakes in the movement. It is almost as if to force them to leave the land, from which and from there a crop which will in the future be made as valuable as wheat that can be grown on the land. Nature knows what to do with these hillsides and mountains.</p> <p>The planed then to leave. Nature, or shall we say the God of nature, is infinitely wise. Nature's law is shown by his opposition to Nature's laws; and success or later he may say the penalty."</p>	<p>Article under the Food and Drug Act. p. 487.</p> <p>Article, N. H. Wiley to the Secretary of Agriculture, p. 487.</p> <p>Article, N. H. Wiley to the Secretary of Agriculture, p. 487.</p> <p>Article, N. H. Wiley to the Secretary of Agriculture, p. 487.</p>	<p>Food and Drug Act</p>
	<p>Article under the Food and Drug Act. p. 509.</p> <p>Our national forest. p. 490.</p> <p>Forests and floods. p. 498.</p>	<p>"</p> <p>Forestry</p> <p>"</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Health	Health on the farm. p.947.	
Home Improvement	County hospitals. p.1219. Save your sweetheart steps. p.899.	Plan for convenient homes and kitchens.
Land Value	The price and productive value of land. p.1716.	"The increase in the price of land can not continue always. There is a time coming when the farms of the corn belt will reach their maximum price; and unless the prices of farm products increase in something like the same proportion, and the acre yield increases much faster than it has been increasing, the corn belt will go through the same experience through which the farmers of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio have gone. The farms will not be worth the money."
Over-production	The danger of too much production.	
Meat Inspection	A job for the fool killer. p.867.	A denunciation of the resolution introduced in Congress calling for an investigation of the administration of the meat inspection act.
Needed Reforms	Four needed national reforms. p.339.	The four are: 1. Discontinue free seed distribution. 2. Congressional mileage. 3. Put post masters under civil service. 4. Abandonment of useless navy yards and army posts.
"	Farmers and politics. p.834.	Urges farmers to vote for Mr. Holden who is a candidate for governor in a campaign for "a greater Iowa, better roads, better schools, reforms in taxation, a better home life and better government of cities and counties."

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
<p>Needed Reforms (Cont'd)</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Short ballot needed. p.1018.</p> <p>State problems. p.1355.</p>	<p>In the confusion of the presidential campaign, important State issues should not be lost sight of. They include better roads, better schools, reform in the old method of taxation and improved county government.</p>
<p>Over-production</p>	<p>The danger of too much. p.42 (Editorial)</p>	<p>"Every now and then in our correspondence with farmers and in response to our insisting that every effort should be made to maintain soil fertility and to grow the largest crops possible with profit, we hear a discordant note. One correspondent, whose letter we publish, seems to think that we are asking the farmers to grow larger crops in order to accommodate the bankers and transportation companies, and also to accommodate the people of the cities with lower-priced food...</p> <p>"Seriously, what ground is there for this fear that farmers will grow so much stuff that it will lower the prices? It is true that from about 1870 to 1900 farmers were growing more produce than the world could use at prices that would pay the farmer a profit. This was because we opened up, as we have already pointed out, a vast empire of virgin soil that needed no clearing nor drainage. But the very cheapness with which we were compelled to furnish this product has led to the building of great cities all over the world, and the drift of farmers to the town, until we have now more consumers than we have production, and the result is a surplus between the producers and the consumers.</p>

<p>Notes</p> <p>In the confusion of the presidential campaign, important State issues should not be lost sight of. The Federal Reserve Board, better known, reports in the old method of taxation and improved country government.</p> <p>"Every now and then in our correspondence with farmers and in response to our inquiries that every effort should be made to maintain soil fertility and to grow the largest crops possible with profit, we hear a dissident note. One can understand, when labor we publish, seems to think that we are asking the farmers to grow larger crops in order to accommodate the State and Federal cotton companies, and also to accommodate the needs of the cities and foreign markets."</p> <p>"Seriously, what would be done for this year that farmers will grow as much stuff that it will lower the price? It is true that from about 1920 to 1924 farmers were growing more produce than the world could use at prices that would pay the farmer a profit. This was because we opened up, as we have already pointed out, a vast waste of virgin soil that needed no clearing and drainage. But the very channels which we have been led to furnish this surplus have led to the building of great cities all over the world, and the drift of farmers to the land. Until we have more acres than we have</p>	<p>Statistics and Articles</p> <p>State problems. p. 1238.</p> <p>The danger of too much. p. 1238 (National)</p> <p>For the first time.</p>	<p>Subject</p> <p>Related (Cont'd)</p> <p>Production</p>
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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Over-production (Continued)		<p>producers; and it will be so for a long time. During those years farmers received more dollars for a two-thirds crop than they did for a bumper crop. This has not been the case for a few years past, however, not since consumption has caught up with production.</p> <p>"In the meantime we have wasted the fertility of our soils to an extent that few persons comprehend. The restoration of soil fertility and improved methods of farming are educative processes, and all educative processes are slow.</p> <p>"For a farmer to deliberately grow a poor crop or a small one, lest by the magnitude of his crop he should lower prices, is one of the most ridiculous things we have ever heard of. For a single farmer, or the farmers of any county or state in the Union, are but a drop in the bucket when it comes to the world's market. Plainly, the thing for us to do is to grow the largest yield per acre that can be grown at a profit. We do not say the largest possible yield per acre; for it is possible to put so much fertilizer and so much labor on a piece of land that the expense would exceed the profit."</p>
"	<p>Immigrant labor on the farm. p. 1242.</p>	<p>"The problem of cheapening farm products is closely connected with the development of a satisfactory rural civilization, a civilization satisfactory to the boys who grow up on the farm. There are some farmers who do not care to have the price of farm products decreased. In fact, we sometimes have letters from correspondents taking the position that the problem is not to increase farm production, but to get rid of the toll-takers between the producer and the consumer.</p>

Notes	References and Articles	Subject
<p>production; and it will be so for a long time. During these years farmers received more dollars for a bushel of wheat than they did for a bushel of corn. This has not been the case for a few years past, however, and since then production has caught up with the price.</p> <p>"In the meantime we have wasted the fertility of our soils to an extent that few persons comprehend. The restoration of soil fertility and improved methods of farming are imperative, and all educative agencies are slow to get a farmer to deliberately grow a crop of a small one, and in the meantime of his crop he should have wheat, as one of the most nutritious grains we have ever heard of. For a single farmer, or the farmers of any county or state in the nation, are not a drop in the bucket when it comes to the world's market. Plainly, the thing for us to do is to grow the largest yield we can that can be grown at a profit. We do not say the largest possible yield for every acre; for it is possible to put so much fertilizer and so much labor on a piece of land that the expense would exceed the profit."</p> <p>"The problem of cheapening farm products is closely connected with the development of a satisfactory rural civilization, a civilization satisfactory to the boys who grow up on the farm. There are some farmers who do not care to have the price of farm products decreased. In fact, we sometimes have letters from correspondents asking the position that the problem is not to increase farm production, but to get rid of the farmers between the producer and the consumer."</p>	<p>Implementation of labor on the farm. p. 1242.</p>	<p>Price-protection (Continued)</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
<p>Over-production (Continued) 41</p> <p>Notes</p>	<p>Editorial, March 1, 1914. The Country of America and the the world's food supply.</p> <p>Editorial, March 1, 1914. The world's food supply.</p>	<p>"Well, there's a great deal in that, but we need not be afraid of increasing farm production. The increase of acre-yield is a difficult and slow process. According to Secretary Wilson, the corn crop, which is regarded by most people as a bumper crop, is only the third largest crop in the history of the nation. It is estimated at 2,800,000,000 bushels. Last year it was 2,532,000,000 bushels. An untimely frost may cut it down below the August 1 estimate...It will require all the skill and the intelligence and energy of the American people to increase our acre-yield half as fast as population is increasing. No man need hesitate about growing all the corn or grain he can per acre, for fear he will decrease the price. It is going to take a long time to do that; but let it be remembered that no congress and no president can resist the cry of the hungry stomach. People must be fed, or there will be revolution. If they are not fed from this country, they will be fed from some other country; and tariff walls will be taken down when men cry for bread. Subsidies will be given, no matter what the farmers may say. There is no effective argument when people demand bread at a price they can afford to pay."</p>
<p>Parcel Post</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Parcels post day, March 18th. p.478.</p> <p>Parcels post. p.997.</p> <p>Parcels post at last. p.1355.</p>	<p>A day to write your representative in congress urging the passage of the bill - proposed by Prof. W. A. Henry.</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Parcel Post(Cont'd)	Price, Homer C. How the farmers of Germany are benefited by the parcels post. p.179.	<p>The farmer is perfectly safe, however, in figuring on higher prices than were paid a number of years ago; and the reason for this is quite plain. In the first place, there is an advance in prices all the world over...There are two reasons for this: first, the increase in the supply of gold. Gold can not creep up gradually in twenty years from one hundred millions a year to four hundred millions, without cheapening the dollar the world over and increasing the price of things which the dollar buys. We have been talking about this for ten years, and bankers have sneered at it, but they are now beginning to accept it.</p> <p>The second reason, and one which it will probably take several years to get people to fully understand, was the opening up of the Mississippi valley in advance of the need of the world for its products. That opening would have been reasonably gradual, had it not been for the homestead law, which invited settlers from all over the world - and of the railroad grants, which could not produce the tonnage until the land was improved. When we remember that this country, approximately seven hundred miles square, did not need to be cleared, and not very much of it drained, and that its opening up occurred at a time when invention had multiplied human power three or four times, we can readily see why farming was poor</p>
Prices	High prices of farm products. p.995.	

Subject	Explanations and Statistics	Notes
<p>Prices (Cont'd)</p>	<p>High prices of farm products. p. 998.</p> <p>Price, Homer G. How the farmers of Germany are benefited by the parcels post. p. 178.</p>	<p>The farmer is particularly well, however, in limited on higher prices than was a mild a number of years ago; and the reason for this is quite plain. In the first place, there is an advance in prices all the world over... There are two reasons for this: First, the increase in the supply of gold. Gold has not been so plentiful in twenty years from one hundred million a year to four hundred million, without increasing the value of things and increasing the prices of things which the farmer pays. We have been talking about this for ten years, and farmers have wanted it, but they are now beginning to accept it. "The second reason, and one which is still probably the greater, is the demand to buy wheat, and the demand for it the world over is enormous. The demand of the world for the wheat is enormous. There have been seasons when it has not been for the demand for wheat, which is used all over the world. The demand and of the wheat, which could not produce the farmers until the land was proved. When we remember that this country never had wheat until a few years ago, it did not need to be shown, and not very much of it, and that the opening up occurred at a time when wheat was undiscovered in the world or for years, we can readily see why farmers are now</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
<p>Prices (Continued)</p>	<p>THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE P. 127.</p> <p>THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE P. 127.</p> <p>THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE P. 127.</p> <p>THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE P. 127.</p> <p>THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE P. 127.</p> <p>THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE P. 127.</p> <p>THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE P. 127.</p> <p>THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE P. 127.</p> <p>THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE P. 127.</p> <p>THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE P. 127.</p>	<p>business for the quarter of a century from 1870 to 1895. We can understand how farm products came to be sold so cheap.</p> <p>"We were told then that it was over-production. The politicians told us that it was not over-production, and tried to tell us that it was under-consumption, which, in point of fact, it was. That is, there was more food raised in the world than the world's people would buy at the price at which the farmer could afford to raise it...</p> <p>"The problem of making profits on this advanced valuation, however, is quite another proposition. It is pleasant to have the farm double in value; but doubling in value does not mean doubling in profits...</p> <p>"With all this, however, there is a brighter outlook for the farmer these last twelve or fifteen years than we have ever seen before. We do not fear a return of the old prices, because there is no other trans-Mississippi country of like value and like climatic advantages to be opened up. Argentina will help out some; Canada will help out; but their main effect will be to ease the burdens of people in the cities built on low prices, who now have to live on food at high prices.</p> <p>"These two causes, the decrease in the purchasing power of gold, and the exhaustion of the public domain, are, we take it, the main causes for the advance in the prices of farm products, and they are both destined to be permanent. We shall have to have gold as our standard of value, even if its output increases from year to year. There is no</p>

<p>Notes</p>	<p>Business for the quarter of a century from 1870 to 1897. We can understand how the products came to be sold as cheap.</p> <p>"He was told that it was over-quoted. The politician told us that it was not over-quoted, and tried to tell us that it was under-quoted, which, in point of fact, it was. That is, there was more food raised in the world than the world's people would buy at the price at which the farmer would expect to raise it...</p> <p>"The problem of making money on this agricultural valuation, however, is quite another proposition. It is almost to have the farm double in value; but according to value does not mean doubling in value...</p> <p>"With all this, however, there is a bright outlook for the farmer there last twelve or fifteen years there as there ever seen before. We do not fear a return of the old prices, because there is no other farm-land available in the country at like value and the climate and advantages to be gained by American will help out some; Canada will help out; but their main effort will be to save the burdens of people in the cities with low prices, who now have to live on food at high prices.</p> <p>"These two causes, the farmers in the purchasing power of food, and the valuation of the world's food, are, we take it, the main reasons for the advance in the prices of farm products, and they are both destined to be permanent. We shall have to have more of our standard of value, even if the present increase from year to year. There is no</p>	<p>California and Arizona</p>	<p>Subject</p>
<p>Business for the quarter of a century from 1870 to 1897. We can understand how the products came to be sold as cheap.</p> <p>"He was told that it was over-quoted. The politician told us that it was not over-quoted, and tried to tell us that it was under-quoted, which, in point of fact, it was. That is, there was more food raised in the world than the world's people would buy at the price at which the farmer would expect to raise it...</p> <p>"The problem of making money on this agricultural valuation, however, is quite another proposition. It is almost to have the farm double in value; but according to value does not mean doubling in value...</p> <p>"With all this, however, there is a bright outlook for the farmer there last twelve or fifteen years there as there ever seen before. We do not fear a return of the old prices, because there is no other farm-land available in the country at like value and the climate and advantages to be gained by American will help out some; Canada will help out; but their main effort will be to save the burdens of people in the cities with low prices, who now have to live on food at high prices.</p> <p>"These two causes, the farmers in the purchasing power of food, and the valuation of the world's food, are, we take it, the main reasons for the advance in the prices of farm products, and they are both destined to be permanent. We shall have to have more of our standard of value, even if the present increase from year to year. There is no</p>	<p>California and Arizona</p>	<p>Subject</p>	<p>Subject</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
<p>Prices (Continued)</p>	<p>The farmer's advantage. p.1387.</p>	<p>other metal that meets the requirements of trade so well. We will have high prices for everything the farmer grows, for the reason that he can not grow them at lower prices and live. The problem is therefore how to do better farming, how to make life better worth living in the country, and thus keep the boys and girls at home that are needed to make farming profitable. These are the things that demand the attention of thinking men."</p> <p>"There is a time coming - and it is not very far away - when, unless the drift from the farm to the city is checked, there will be trouble for the city dweller. The high price of food when delivered in the home means a constant demand for higher wages; and every demand for higher wages, whether the result of a strike or not, means an advance in the cost of living, and this creates a demand for still higher wages; and so on until something happens which will not be pleasant."</p>
<p>Roads</p>	<p>Good roads. p.770.</p> <p>Dirt roads on the prairie. p.1586.</p>	
<p>Rural Life</p>	<p>An Illinois agricultural survey. p. 455.</p>	<p>Refers to survey made by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions as result of Country Life Commission.</p>

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Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Rural Life (Continued)	<p data-bbox="349 224 851 287">Farmers' week at Cornell University. p. 506. [Editorial]</p> <p data-bbox="349 861 716 923">The Remedy in Illinois. p. 508.</p> <p data-bbox="349 1225 734 1288">The Iowa rural life conference. p. 1060.</p>	<p data-bbox="940 224 1594 287">States that Cornell's "Farmers' Week is unique" and concludes:</p> <p data-bbox="940 287 1639 826">"We hope the time will come when every agricultural college in the land will have not a farmers' day but a farmers' week; and that during this week the discussions will cover not only the production and the marketing of the products of the farm, but the entire life of the farmer - his church, his school, his social life. This will greatly aid in supplying the greatest need of America today, which is not a revised tariff, nor reform in court procedure, nor an improved banking system, nor any of the other things that politicians talk about so much - but a new rural civilization, a civilization that will make farm life not only worth living, but the best living, take it all in all, that is possible for a human being anywhere on this round globe."</p> <p data-bbox="940 854 1657 1190">Referring to the rural survey made in Illinois, the author points to the need of increasing soil fertility; for recreation for young people on the farm; better churches; cooperation among farmers, and he concludes:</p> <p data-bbox="940 1007 1648 1190">"...culture in the corn belt depends largely on whether we can develop a distinctively rural life, satisfying to the old and to the young as well. Without a properly developed social life...life, whether on the farm or in the town, is hardly worth living."</p>

Subject	Literature and Subjects	Notes
<p>Human Life (Lecture)</p>	<p>Lecture, with Dr. Cornell University City. p. 108; Literature</p>	<p>Human Life (Lecture) Lecture, with Dr. Cornell University City. p. 108; Literature</p>
<p>The Rural Life con- temple. p. 108.</p>	<p>The Rural Life con- temple. p. 108.</p>	<p>The Rural Life con- temple. p. 108.</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Soil Conservation (Continued)	The American farmer. p.394. (Editorial)	
Erosion	The erosion of America. p.397.	
"	Soil conservation. p.398.	"If we are to go on as we have been doing for the last one hundred years, robbing the soil and ever seeking virgin soils to rob, until they become unprofitable and are sold for what they will bring, and these soils pass into the hands of capitalists, whatever other profession they may belong to, then the future of the American farmer is not a bright one. A large portion of them must sink into the class of peasants, cease to be their own men, and do the will of another for the wages which supply and demand will fix.
"	The erosion of America. p.398.	"There is no reason, however, for such a result, and it will not be so if farmers do their own thinking."
"	The erosion of America. p.398.	
The erosion of America	The erosion of America. p.398.	
"	Fertility is drainage water. p.512.	"Drainage carries away from the average corn belt acre at least \$1.50 worth of fertility yearly..."
"	Concerning gullies. p.731.	
"	The maintenance of soil fertility. p. 837.	"In short, if we wish to hold our soil, we must adopt policies which will prevent the formation of this almost infinite number of little gullies, often invisible to the farmer, but which in the end will make a cultivated field a miniature of a hilly country in an old glaciation."
"	Soil survey. p. 899.	Endorsed.
"	The washing of soils. p.923.	
"	Why a soil survey is needed. p.1684.	

Notes	References and Articles	Subject
<p>"If we are to do as we have been doing for the last one hundred years, top-dressing the soil and every available soil to top, until they become worthless and are sold for what they will bring, and these soils pass into the hands of capitalists, whatever other professions they may belong to, then the future of the American farmer is not a bright one. A large portion of them must sink into the class of paupers, cease to be their own men, and be the will of another for the worse when money and land must will fix.</p> <p>"There is no reason, however, for such a result, and it will not be so if farmers do their own thinking."</p> <p>"Fertilizer courses are run the average corn belt now at least \$1.50 worth of fertilizer yearly..."</p> <p>"In short, if we stick to our soil, we must adopt policies which will prevent the formation of this class of landless men of little capital, often landless to the farmer, but which in the end will make a devastated field a laboratory of a filthy economy in an old civilization."</p> <p>and so the young men will... have good soil... in the end, the young men will... (Theodore.)</p>	<p>The American farmer. p. 384. Fertilization, commercial.</p> <p>Fertilizer in drainage water. p. 318.</p> <p>Commercial fertilizer. p. 318.</p>	<p>Soil Fertilizer</p>
	<p>The maintenance of soil fertility. p. 327.</p> <p>Soil survey. p. 327.</p> <p>The washing of soils. p. 328.</p> <p>Why a soil survey is needed. p. 328.</p>	

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
Soil Conservation (Continued)	Hoard, W. D. The conservation of the farm. p. 12.	<p>"...We are confronted with the most serious danger of all in the wasting of fertility, the steady decline in the productive power of our arable land." an official</p>
Taxation	The problem of taxation. p. 227.	<p>to hold, the so-called "farmers' tax" is not a tax on the land, but a tax on the farmer's income. It is a tax on the farmer's income, and it is a tax on the farmer's income.</p>
"	Equitable taxation. p. 283.	<p>the farmer's tax is a tax on the farmer's income, and it is a tax on the farmer's income.</p>
"	Taxation in Iowa. p. 610.	<p>the farmer's tax is a tax on the farmer's income, and it is a tax on the farmer's income.</p>
"	The farmer's tax. p. 698.	<p>the farmer's tax is a tax on the farmer's income, and it is a tax on the farmer's income.</p>
Tenancy	The increase of tenantry. p. 1019.	<p>the farmer's tax is a tax on the farmer's income, and it is a tax on the farmer's income.</p>
"	Short-term leases. p. 1470.	<p>"The custom of leasing for one year is one of the greatest obstacles to agricultural improvement and to social betterment."</p>
Urban-rural Relations	Rural vs. town population. p. 450. [Editorial]	<p>"We have been curious for some time to know just how many people on farms are required to support one of the town population. We think we have reached some pretty definite, or we might say scientific conclusions..."</p> <p>"It would not, however, be quite fair to say that it requires five farmers to support four townspeople in the state of Iowa, because even in the towns in the agricultural counties there are a few people who are not supported by the county, for example, manufacturers who sell goods outside of the county, of which there are few in these counties; dealers in seed corn in</p>

Subject	Bibliography and Analysis	Notes
Taxation (General)	<p>General, W. H. The transformation of the farm. p. 11.</p>	<p>"...We are confronted with the most important question of all in the matter of fertility, the ability to produce in the future. Give us one of our people's land."</p>
Taxation	<p>The problem of taxation. p. 227.</p>	<p>...We are confronted with the most important question of all in the matter of fertility, the ability to produce in the future. Give us one of our people's land."</p>
"	<p>Equitable taxation. p. 228.</p>	<p>...We are confronted with the most important question of all in the matter of fertility, the ability to produce in the future. Give us one of our people's land."</p>
"	<p>Taxation in Iowa. p. 210.</p>	<p>...We are confronted with the most important question of all in the matter of fertility, the ability to produce in the future. Give us one of our people's land."</p>
"	<p>The farmer's tax. p. 228.</p>	<p>...We are confronted with the most important question of all in the matter of fertility, the ability to produce in the future. Give us one of our people's land."</p>
Taxation	<p>The importance of taxation. p. 108.</p>	<p>...We are confronted with the most important question of all in the matter of fertility, the ability to produce in the future. Give us one of our people's land."</p>
"	<p>General, W. H. The transformation of the farm. p. 11.</p>	<p>...We are confronted with the most important question of all in the matter of fertility, the ability to produce in the future. Give us one of our people's land."</p>
Urban-Rural Relations	<p>Urban vs. town population. p. 123. Editorial.</p>	<p>...We are confronted with the most important question of all in the matter of fertility, the ability to produce in the future. Give us one of our people's land."</p>
"	<p>The importance of rural population. p. 227.</p>	<p>...We are confronted with the most important question of all in the matter of fertility, the ability to produce in the future. Give us one of our people's land."</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
<p>Urban-rural Relations (Cont'd)</p>	<p>Future of the country town. p.1243.</p>	<p>Shenandoah, for example, and the professors in the schools that are required to teach the students that come from outside the county. On the other hand there must be an offset to this, due to the purchasing which farmers do by mail, which will not in all probability amount to more than from two to five per cent of their total purchases. It might perhaps be fair to say that this would about balance up the offset above mentioned.</p> <p>"It may also be said that the population of the towns is largely made up of retired farmers. This is true, but these retired farmers live off the rents of their farms, and are therefore supported by the country just as really as is the merchant or lawyer or doctor in the town, but in a little different way.</p> <p>"These figures are well worth some careful consideration."</p> <p>The country town should give "both financial and moral support" to the movement to provide agricultural advisers, as "anything that helps the farmers of the community helps the town whose reason for existence is ministering to the wants of the farmers in that community."</p>
<p>War</p>	<p>Business and politics. p.1515.</p>	<p>"In fact, the American people are beginning to realize that the life of business does not depend on the man who holds the offices, but upon the people themselves... Panics are the inevitable result of over-speculation; and the only thing that any party can do to create a panic or to prevent</p>

Notes	Literature and Politics	Subject
<p> The country is a "birth of new ideas and new movements" in the movement to provide agricultural education, as "any- thing that helps the farmers of the country helps the town where town and country are intermingled in the same life." "In fact, the American people are be- ginning to realize that the life of the town does not depend on the man who holds the office, but upon the people themselves... Farmers are the inevitable result of great quantities; and the only thing that any party can do to create a crisis or to prevent </p>	<p> The country is a "birth of new ideas and new movements" in the movement to provide agricultural education, as "any- thing that helps the farmers of the country helps the town where town and country are intermingled in the same life." "In fact, the American people are be- ginning to realize that the life of the town does not depend on the man who holds the office, but upon the people themselves... Farmers are the inevitable result of great quantities; and the only thing that any party can do to create a crisis or to prevent </p>	<p> The country is a "birth of new ideas and new movements" in the movement to provide agricultural education, as "any- thing that helps the farmers of the country helps the town where town and country are intermingled in the same life." "In fact, the American people are be- ginning to realize that the life of the town does not depend on the man who holds the office, but upon the people themselves... Farmers are the inevitable result of great quantities; and the only thing that any party can do to create a crisis or to prevent </p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
<p>War (Cont'd)</p>	<p>An overlooked element in the cost of living. p.1746.</p>	<p>one is to inaugurate laws that will encourage or repress to some extent this universal tendency of men to over-estimate the possibilities of the future and engage in wild speculation. Therefore, we conclude that whatever may be the outcome of this present campaign, business will go on quite the same as usual; that sudden changes are not possible under present conditions, and therefore we should go on with our business just as though no election had occurred.</p> <p>"A European war, as, for example, between England and Germany, which will probably come sooner or later, would create a world-wide panic. Hence, if we had any advice to offer, it would be to not incur indebtedness that you can not repay in a reasonable time under any circumstances."</p> <p>The overlooked element is "the maintenance of standing armies." After stating the approximate size of the armies of many European countries he writes:</p> <p>"Meanwhile, England and Germany are smiling at each other and snarling behind each other's backs; Austria and Serbia are on the verge of war, with Germany and Russia looking on ready to take a hand in the melee. And what is it all about? Territory, that's all...</p> <p>"How can we expect anything but a high cost of living, when the producers to such a great extent are taken from productive enterprises and are trained to the work of destruction...</p>

Subject	Editorials and Articles	Notes
War(Cont'd)	<p>Committee on Agricultural (continued) to inventory conditions in the field of the war and to the President for the worked out by being the outline of the movement, the movement, prepared were adopted subsequently conventions.</p>	<p>"Let us hope and pray that restraint may be put upon the madness and the folly of men, and that soon restriction will in some way (and the only way possible is by the concert of nations) be put upon the formation of these vast standing armies and this fearful elimination of the food producers from the work of the world..."</p>
Wool	<p>Sheep under Cleveland. p.558.</p> <p>Outline of the movement, the movement, prepared were adopted subsequently conventions.</p>	<p>Editorial on the wool tariff.</p>

Agricultural Credit

"On November 24, 1911, the [American Bankers] Association instructed its Committee on Agricultural and Financial Education and Development (then formed) to investigate the general subject of rural finance in relation to conditions in the United States. Several months earlier, in the same year, the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society had begun actually to form coöperative credit societies for farmers.

"President Taft was so much impressed with the importance of the problem of rural credits that he directed Secretary of State Knox to instruct the embassies in Germany and Italy and the legations in Belgium and the Netherlands to make investigations in the matter of land credit. In a letter addressed to me on March 30, 1912, the Secretary said:

"These missions are being instructed simultaneously to send copies of their reports to the Embassy at Paris, which is requested to undertake the duty of preparing a general report, with all proper exhibits and documents such as will place the Department in possession of all data necessary, to the President for the formulation of some practical scheme which may be worked out to bring the desired benefits to the agricultural communities in the United States. If there are any other countries where such arrangements are already in operation, the Department will, from time to time, be glad to supplement the present instructions with further instructions."

"On April 1, 1912, at its meeting at Nashville, Tenn., the Southern Commercial Congress, at the suggestion of David Lubin, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture, held a conference on rural coöperative credit. On April 17, 1912, Senator Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, presented in the Senate and had published as a public document an outline of European rural cooperative credit, compiled by the Institute on February 26, 1912. On June 22 of that year, the Republican Party at its convention at Chicago adopted as one of its planks a resolution indorsing the movement, prepared according to my suggestions. Similar resolutions were adopted subsequently by the Democratic and Progressive parties at their conventions.

"On October 11, 1912, the Government at Washington, through the Department of State, published the 'Preliminary Report on Land and Agricultural Credit,' which I had compiled at Paris with the assistance of Edwin Chamberlain of San Antonio, Texas; Edward N. Britung, of Marquette, Michigan, and R. Ingalls, of Atchison, Kansas. . .

of Atchison, Kansas.
 Dan Antonio, Texas; George W. Blythe, at Harrods, Richmond, and W. L. Lippitt,
 which I had compiled at Paris in the assistance of Miss Chastelain of
 of state, published the 'Fifty Years Report on Land and Agricultural Growth',
 "On October 11, 1913, the Government at Washington, through the Department

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land area still less, 8.1 per cent, while population increased 14.1 per

"The report was sent to the governors of the states, accompanied by a personal letter of President Taft approving its recommendations and inviting the governors to a special conference, which was held at the White House on December 7, 1912.

President Wilson proclaimed his advocacy of the rural-credits movement in his inaugural address, and on March 4, 1913, an act was passed by Congress for the appointment by the President of a United States Commission to go to Europe with the American Commission assembled by the Southern Commercial Congress for the purpose of making an investigation and report on agricultural finance, production, distribution, and rural life in Europe. The commissions sailed on April 26, 1913. The evidence of the American Commission was submitted to the Senate on October 30, 1913, and its observations and a minority report on December 5, 1913. The reports of the United States Commission were submitted to the Senate on January 29 and March 13, 1914.

"As a result of the movement, several states have enacted laws to improve rural credit facilities, and there are numerous bills of the same purport pending in Congress and the state legislatures. It cannot be said that the legislation enacted or proposed is entirely satisfactory. Indeed, neither bankers nor farmers, as a class, have given it their unqualified approval. The trouble seems to lie in an attempt to apply European principles to American conditions without adequately studying the credit institutions and systems devised for farmers and landowners in European and the few other countries where they have been developed." - pp. VII-VIII, VIII-IX.

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HIBBARD, H. H. - HISTORY OF PUBLIC LAND POLICIES

Land Policies

"During the decade 1910 to 1920, even under the stimulus of war prices, it was possible to increase the farm area but 8.8 per cent., the improved land area still less, 5.1 per cent, while population increased 14.1 per cent. In 1850 there were 12.7 acres per capita of total poulation in farms, in 1920 nine acres, and yet the improved acres for these years were 4.9 and 4.8 respectively. The highest amount per capita of improved land was in 1880 and 1890, 5.7 acres. The per capita production of cereals in 1920 was 44.6 bushels. It must be admitted that the falling off in the supply of foodstuff in proportion to population is still to come. The prediction that we were 'rapidly approaching a shortage,' made confidently a quarter century ago, must now be postponed at least another quarter century. Overproduction is still the cause of depression among farmers. If population continues to increase, however, the 4.8 improved acres per capita must grow smaller, and the supply of food maintained, if at all, by more intensive methods.

"Negatively, it may be said that the land policies of the government have failed to keep the land permanently in the hands of tillers of the soil. It seems strange that no one, so far as can be judged, appreciated the patent fact that giving government land away could effect a wide distribution of ownership only so long as the supply of free land should last. Once exhausted, with untrammelled private ownership, it was inevitable that the forces governing prices would have full sway, and that land high in price would not be obtained without great effort. Within the lifetime of men still living much land granted without price to the settler has reached \$300 and \$400 per acre in selling value. At the same time, tenancy has increased in the neighborhoods of these prices from nothing at all to sixty per cent; even from virtually nothing to over forty per cent by whole states. Giving land away does not permanently revolutionize a land system." - pp. 545-546.

"Historically, it may be said that the land policies of the Government have failed to keep the land permanently in the hands of citizens of the soil. It seems strange that in one, so far as can be judged, unpopulated island that living government land was sold almost at the discretion of ownership only so long as the supply of land should last. Once exhausted, what unswerving private ownership, it was inevitable that the Government would have full sway, and that land which in some cases had been obtained without regard to title, might be taken over as still living and land granted without price to the natives who reached \$200 and \$400 or more in selling value. At the same time, however, the Government of these islands has been able to sell all the land for sale; even their virtually nothing for over forty years by the Government. Selling land away does not necessarily result in a land system."

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HOLMES, GEO. H. - STUDIES OF MARKETING NEEDS... JAN. 2, 1913
(U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. REPORT NO. 98)

Marketing Work Needed in
U. S. Dept. of
Agriculture

"The foregoing is a condensed account of the premises that must be considered in planning the establishment of a Division of Markets in the Department of Agriculture. This department is already performing some service in connection with the marketing of agricultural products, the main features of which follow:

"There have been under way for several years definite experimental investigations into the whole question of transporting, storing, and marketing, as well as growing and harvesting fruits, including oranges, grapes, apples, peaches, and other crops. These investigations relate to the domestic and foreign movement of fruits.

"A thorough investigation and study of the grading, transportation, and handling of cereals, particularly corn, wheat, and rice, has been going on for several years, and valuable information has been secured.

"Under the direction of Congress, standards for the different grades of cotton were fixed by the department two or three years ago, and recently definite work has been undertaken looking to the improvement of the present methods of marketing cotton, one phase of the work being the organization of cooperative farmers' organizations for the handling and marketing of the crop.

"For a number of years careful studies have been made of the production, transportation, storage, and marketing of all the standard truck crops, such as potatoes, cabbage, celery, tomatoes, onions, etc. A great deal of valuable data has been accumulated regarding the marketing of such crops, and one tangible result of the work has been the organization of ever increasing numbers of associations of truck growers for the cooperative marketing of their produce.

"The department also is studying market methods and the conditions surrounding the marketing of eggs, milk, butter, and other animal products in connection with studies of the methods and cost of production of these products."- p. 18.

Detailed recommendations follow setting forth what would need to be done if such work were undertaken by the Department.

"Ideally, it may be said that the land policies of the Government have failed to keep the land permanently in the hands of tillers of the soil. It seems strange that no one, so far as can be judged, remembered the patent that living Government land was intended to provide a wide distribution of ownership only so long as the supply of free land should last. Cases indicated, with interesting private ownership, it was inevitable that the Government would have fall away, and that land which in other lands had been obtained without great effort. Within its lifetime to the still living man wanted without price to the settler and reached \$500 and \$600 per acre in better value. In the main, the way has been made in the neighborhood of these prices from nothing at all to fifty per cent; even then virtually nothing to over forty per cent by which means living land does not permanently revolutionize a land system."

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HOLLIS, GEO. H. - DIVISION OF MARKETING PLAN PROPOSED... JUN. 2, 1913
(U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. REPORT NO. 98)

Marketing Work Needed in
U. S. Dept. of
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Detailed recommendations follow setting forth what would need to be done if such work were undertaken by the Department.

Investment work needed in
the field of
agriculture

The Commission is a concerned agency of the Government that must be con- sidered in making the selection of a list of subjects in the Department of Agriculture. This department is already performing some services in connection with the marketing of agricultural products, the main features of which follow:

There have been under way for several years definite experimental investigations into the whole question of transportation, storage, and marketing, as well as providing for marketing facilities, including co-operatives, banks, unions, producers, and other groups. These investigations relate to the economic and financial aspects of trade.

A thorough investigation and study of the trading, transportation, and handling of cereals, particularly corn, wheat, and rice, has been going on for several years, and valuable information has been secured.

Under the direction of our team, standards for the different grades of cotton have been fixed by the Department two or three years ago, and recently definite work has been undertaken looking to the improvement of the methods of marketing cotton, one phase of the work being the organization of cooperative farmers' organizations for the handling and marketing of the crop.

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The Department also is studying market methods and the conditions surrounding the marketing of eggs, milk, butter, and other animal products in connection with studies of the methods and cost of production of these products." - p. 12.

Detailed recommendations follow which would need to be done if such work were undertaken by the Department.

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WALIN, JAMES C. - FIRST BILLS TO ESTABLISH A BUREAU OF MARKETS.
(IN AGRICULTURAL HISTORY, V. 6, NO.3, JULY 1932, pp. 107-129)

Marketing

"During 1910 conferences were held between representatives of the Society of Equity and the Farmers' Union with view to a merger. When this matter was under discussion at the annual meeting of the former the point was stressed that both organizations were operating on the same program, but one member commented that it would not be principles but persons who would stand in the way of action. To be strictly accurate, the marketing plan of the Farmers' Union was not identical with that of Equity, but it was similar in its broad outline to the Equity plan as the latter was clarified by the marketing committee which in 1910 adopted officially the cooperative form of operation. From the beginning the Farmers' Union based its program upon cooperative buying and selling and built its superstructure on this foundation. Its theory of price was based upon controlled marketing, with Union gins, oil mills and warehousing system, credit on warehouse receipts, a single national selling agency, and a fixed minimum price derived from world-wide information on supply and demand. The early strength of the Union was in the cotton belt, but its plans were adapted to the grain and livestock regions and applied to cooperative elevators, livestock selling agencies, and packing plants. It also conducted cooperative stores and banks. The Farmers' Union acquired a larger membership than Equity and, while it never put its full plan into operation, it may be said that it went much further than Equity in translating its ideal into practice. Benefits to the farmers were claimed in other directions also. During the cotton crises of 1907 and 1909 President C. B. Barrett was influential in securing the cooperation of bankers in financing cotton marketing. In the field of national legislation the Union supported the parcels post, good roads, banking reform, vocational education, and restriction of immigration. It sponsored a bill in 1906 for regulating cotton futures markets and in 1912 for establishing a bureau of markets in the Department of Agriculture. It approved the South Carolina Marketing Law at its annual meeting of 1912 and recommended that all states adopt a similar one." - pp. 115-116

1914

1. The first of the two bills was introduced by the House of Representatives on May 1, 1917. It was known as the "Espionage Act" and was designed to prevent the disclosure of military secrets and the obstruction of military operations. It was passed by the House on May 3, 1917, and by the Senate on June 15, 1917. It was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson on June 15, 1917.

2. The second bill was introduced by the House of Representatives on May 1, 1917. It was known as the "Sedition Act" and was designed to prevent the disclosure of military secrets and the obstruction of military operations. It was passed by the House on May 3, 1917, and by the Senate on June 15, 1917. It was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson on June 15, 1917.

3. The two bills were combined into a single bill, known as the "Espionage and Sedition Act", which was passed by the House on May 3, 1917, and by the Senate on June 15, 1917. It was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson on June 15, 1917.

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cooperation

"The things most needed to bring about a better agricultural condition, as pointed out by President Roosevelt in connection with the Country Life Commission, are better business methods, better farming, and better living. The solutions of these questions depend on the farmer himself, aided by state and federal legislation. Their attainment means a further readjustment of the activities of the farmer to present social and industrial conditions. It means that rural methods of thought, rural education, and the business of the farmer must be slowly reorganized so that agriculture will not suffer unduly in its contact with the organized industries. It means that the purchase of the things used on the farm, the distribution and the sale of farm crops, and the handling of rural public policy questions must be organized on principles similar to those that have contributed to the present high state of efficiency of capital and labor. It means that the farmer must give more attention to his relations to the community, that farmers must work together, that their common interests must be united in a force strong enough to bring a healthy constructive influence into the upbuilding of a better country life and sufficiently powerful to stand on the same level with every interest with which it comes in contact...

"How far then can the farmer go in organizing agriculture along modern industrial lines? To what extent does agriculture lend itself to business organization? What are the principles of organization best suited to agricultural industries? Which are the agricultural industries that are capable of organization? What are the facts that have caused some of the agricultural organizations to succeed, and what are the rocks on which most of them in the past have been wrecked? How can the methods of marketing, the problems of cooperation, and rural public policy questions be handled in relation to the farmers as a class? These are some of the questions that the farmers all over the country are asking at the present time. They are problems which students of rural economics are considering, which public men are discussing widely, and which agitators of the agricultural class are endeavoring to answer in their efforts to organize the farmers for class purposes.

The United States has been a better agricultural condition, as pointed out by President Roosevelt in connection with the country life Commission, are better business methods, better farming, and better living. The relations of these questions toward the farmer himself, aided by the State and Federal legislation. These relations toward a farmer's business - toward the activities of the farmer to produce and market his own product - it means that the methods of thought, rural education, and the business of the farmer must be slowly reorganized so that agriculture will not suffer unduly in its contact with the organized industries. It means that the processes of the thinking used on the farm, the distribution and the sale of farm crops, and the handling of rural public policy must be reorganized on a basis of rural education. It means that the present is a state of illiberality of outlook and vision. It means that the farmer must give attention to his relations to the community, that farmers must work together, that their common interests must be united in a force strong enough to bring a healthy conservative influence into the reorganizing of a better rural life and agriculturally powerful to stand on the same level with every interest with which it comes in contact. ...

The farmer then can the farmer be organized, agricultural education, rural extension, rural interest in what extent does agriculture lead itself to business organization? What are the principles of organization that must be applied to agricultural industries, which are the agricultural industries that are especially on our attention? What are the factors that have our own name in the agricultural organization to be secured, and what are the points on which most of them in the past have been working? We are the methods of reorganization, the business of cooperation, and rural public policy questions be handled in relation to the farmer as a citizen? These are some of the questions that the farmer all over the country are asking at the present time. They are making a whole network of rural concerns are consolidating, which public and also doing wisely, and which interests of the rural community are endeavoring to answer in their efforts to organize the farmers for class purposes.

"To any one who has had experience in agricultural organizations of the business type, it is clear that the whole question of rural economic organization is still in the experimental stage...

"Under present economic conditions in America, it is a fundamental principle that a successful industrial organization among farmers must be founded on a special industry... Up to the present time, it has not been possible for American farmers who grow a number of general farm crops to organize for business purposes except in rare instances to supply local markets...

"The unit must lie in a restricted area..."

"Agricultural organization must be born of necessity." pp.13,14,15,18,19,21.

The author describes the legal features and the financing of cooperative organizations.

Agricultural Credit

"There is a general interest in the subject of rural credit in the United States on account of the high rate of interest which the farmer is supposed to pay for his credit when compared with other lines of business and difficulty of obtaining ample credit in some parts of the country... In foreign countries, the governments play an important part in the development of the cooperative method of conducting business, but it is only recently that Mr. Roosevelt, through the appointment of the Country Life Commission, directed the attention of the country to the need of a wide application of the cooperative method to the solution of rural life problems, that our own government has taken official cognizance of the cooperative method as a means of upbuilding better farming and better rural business conditions. The comprehensive monograph of the European systems of rural credit by Dr. Lorenzoni of the International Institute of Agriculture still further stimulated the interest and led the Southern Commercial Congress to hold a conference on rural finance in Nashville, Tennessee, in April, 1912, and to organize a commission representing each of the states to go abroad in 1913 to study the systems of rural credit and to report to the International Institute of Agriculture, the commission having been indorsed by a joint resolution passed in the Senate of the United States. The American Bankers' Association has also investigated the rural credit question abroad.

John. C. ...

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"As a result of the widespread interest in the subject, the credit welfare of the American farmer has suddenly become a live public question. The 62d Congress authorized the President to investigate the operations of the cooperative land mortgage banks and cooperative rural credit unions as they relate to agriculture and rural conditions in foreign countries."- pp. 272-273

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of the credit unions in the United States

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Agricultural Credit

"In 1908 by an act of Congress, a National Monetary Commission was created whose purpose was to inquire into the defects of the national banking system and report recommendations for changes. This commission made a thorough investigation, at home and abroad, and in 1912 reported the following defects:

"(1) Each bank had to keep a rigid decentralized reserve which could not be pooled for effective use. This created a tendency in times of distress for all banks to safeguard their own interests - draw to themselves a maximum of reserves.

"(2) Central reserve cities regarded the reserves of country bank as individual deposits rather than a central reserve for common use.

"(3) The reserves were inelastic, as banks were not permitted to make further loans when the reserves dropped below the minimum.

"(4) There were scarcely any centralized reserves and no market facilities which permitted reserve mobilization during periods of stringency. Also facilities for direct borrowing were limited, since, when trouble appeared, each bank began hoarding for itself, and panicky conditions were almost inevitable.

"(5) The currency was not based on needs of trade but rather followed the price and profitableness of government bonds. The limitation placed on the redemption of notes discouraged banks from issuing them for temporary needs. The bonds available for note issue varied with the revenue demands of the government, rather than with the needs of trade for a currency.

"(6) There was no effective centralization or coöperation for purposes of clearing checks, distribution of funds, or protection in crises.

"(7) There was no standard security market where banks could invest and liquidate according to needs. On account of our narrow discount market, banks allowed their funds to accumulate in New York, where they could get interest on their deposits. These funds were loaned largely on call loans to brokers, and were not used for the promotion of trade and industry.

"The commission emphasized the inequitable distribution of credit funds, the unscientific and decentralized rigid reserve, the inability to expand and contract to meet the seasonal needs of agriculture, and the excessive concentration of funds in the money centers through lack of a better market for country bank funds.

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"The commission emphasized the indefinable distribution of credit funds, the unscientific and decentralized rigid reserve, the inability to expand and contract to meet the seasonal needs of agriculture, and the excessive concentration of funds in the money centers through lack of a better market for country bank funds.

"These various defects retarded the system from operating effectively and were keenly felt by agriculture. The criticisms of the national banking system culminated in the new Federal Reserve system of 1913, which absorbed the old system and sought to remedy its defects." - pp.313-314.

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"(5) The currency was not based on needs of trade but rather followed the policy and prohibitions of government bonds. The limitation placed on the redemption of notes discouraged banks from lending these for temporary needs. The bonds available for note issue varied with the revenue demands of the government, rather than with the needs of trade for a currency.

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WIEST, Edw. - AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Club Work

In 1912 Congress made an appropriation for the use of the Department of Agriculture in organizing boys' clubs. Two cooperative leaders were employed to start the work in Iowa and Indiana. In 1913 the organization efforts were carried into Massachusetts, Nebraska, Utah and Michigan.

Extension (County
Agent Work)

"The work thus initiated by the Department and generously from 1907 to 1914 by the General Education Board received State recognition for the first time in 1909. That year the State of Mississippi enacted a law under which the county might pay part of the salary of the county agent. From 1909 to 1915 all southern States having constitutional power to grant such authority to the county passed laws permitting their cooperation with the Department of Agriculture in financing the farmers' cooperative demonstration work. These payments to county agents were made out of county revenues. As early as 1911, States began making appropriations direct for the purpose. Alabama made such an appropriation that year.

"The organization grew rapidly over the entire South and after 1911 also in the North and West. In the North the cooperative extension plan was first introduced in Broome County, New York, March 11, 1911...

"About the same time that Broome County started its work the Grain Improvement Committee of Chicago offered \$1,000 to each of 100 counties that should first organize county agent work. Under this stimulus together with the encouragement coming from the Department to which was given increased funds by Congress for this type of work, many States passed laws permitting counties to give cooperative support, and the county agent movement spread rapidly throughout the North and West. In this part of the United States by June 30, 1912, there were three county agents; at the end of the fiscal year 1913 there were 113; at the end of 1914 there were 203; and by June 30, 1915, there were 340." - pp. 236-237.

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In 1912 Congress made an appropriation for the use of the Department of Agriculture in organizing boys' clubs. Two cooperative leaders were employed to start the work in Iowa and Indiana. In 1913 the organization efforts were carried into Massachusetts, Nebraska, Utah and Michigan.

The work thus initiated by the Department and generously from 1907 to 1914 by the General Education Board received stimulation for the first time in 1909. That year the State of Mississippi enacted a law under which the county might pay part of the salary of the county agent. From 1909 to 1915 all southern States having constitutional power to grant such authority to the county passed laws permitting their cooperation with the Department of Agriculture in financing the farmers' cooperative demonstration work. These payments to county agents were made out of county revenues. As early as 1911, States began making appropriations direct for the purpose. Alabama made such an appropriation that year.

The organization grew rapidly over the entire South and after 1911 also in the North and West. In the North the cooperative extension plan was first introduced in Broome County, New York, March 11, 1911.... "About the same time that Broome County started its work the Grain Improvement Committee of Chicago offered \$1,000 to each of 100 counties that should first organize county agent work. Under this stimulus together with the encouragement coming from the Department to which was given increased funds by Congress for this type of work, many States passed laws permitting counties to give cooperative support, and the county agent movement spread rapidly throughout the North and West. In this part of the United States by June 30, 1912, there were three county agents; at the end of the fiscal year 1913 there were 113; at the end of 1914 there were 203; and by June 30, 1915, there were 340." - pp. 235-237.